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## Brandt: Oil Crisis Can Hurt East

### He Sees Danger To Cooperation

BERLIN, Dec. 10 (UPI)—West German Chancellor Willy Brandt said tonight that the oil crisis could block increased East-West cooperation.

"Widening and a qualitative intensification of the cooperation between East and West Europe is hardly imaginable as long as there is no clarity over the energy sources available and it is not determined where the interests lie," Mr. Brandt said in a speech to the annual dinner of West Berlin journalists.

He issued his warning after saying that Europe faces a complicated situation.

"Europe's attempts to overcome differences between East and West, to develop broad cooperation, to introduce trust-building elements take place at a time when the effects of reduced oil production are becoming visible," Mr. Brandt said.

Threat to East Too

"But these efforts will not only hit the industrialized nations of West Europe, they also will hit the industrialized nations of Eastern Europe."

Mr. Brandt said he is confident that the European community will meet the challenge posed by the oil crisis.

He said that he did not wish to predict what will be decided at the meeting in Copenhagen at the end of this week but that it could be the beginning of a new stage in European cooperation and give new impulses to the development of the European community and its institutions.

He said his trip to Prague tomorrow to sign a treaty with Czechoslovakia will lay the foundation for normal relations and, he hopes, increased Czech-West-German cooperation.

"No one can undo the past and what has developed from it," Mr. Brandt said.

"But it is good that now the year 1973 and the Munich Agreement will not in the future be the determining factors in the relationship between Czechoslovakia and the Federal Republic of Germany."

## Scheel Predicts New Bonn Links To East Europe

BRUSSELS, Dec. 10 (AP)—Foreign Minister Walter Scheel told his Western colleagues last night that West Germany would establish diplomatic relations with Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Bulgaria before the end of this year.

This will complete the setting up of diplomatic ties between West Germany and the Soviet-bloc countries. Relations were established earlier with the Soviet Union and Poland, while a special relationship has been arranged with East Germany, which the West Germans do not consider a totally separate country.

## Two Transcripts Also Turned Over by Sirica

## Nixon Gives Tapes, Documents to Jaworski

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10 (AP)—The special Watergate prosecutor's office said today that the White House turned over "a significant number" of presidential tapes on Saturday.

In addition, two of the subpoenaed White House Watergate-related tapes were given today to the prosecutor's office by U.S. District Court Judge John J. Sirica.

Saturday was the first time the prosecutor's office has received any White House tapes.

Special prosecutor Leon Jaworski declined to say which conversations had been received from the White House on Saturday.

"We have asked for these and we have insisted that they be delivered," he said. There were "still some outstanding requests for tapes from the White House," Mr. Jaworski said.

Searches in Progress

Mr. Jaworski's office also said: "A substantial number of documents requested by the special prosecutor were also delivered and assurances have been given by White House counsel that searches are now in progress for other documents for which requests are outstanding."

Asked to specify the materials provided Mr. Jaworski's office, Deputy White House Press Secretary Gerald L. Warren said he would "prefer to maintain the confidentiality" of the dealings with the prosecutor.

The two tapes turned over by

## 13 Die in Plane In Moscow Crash

MOSCOW, Dec. 10 (Reuters)—Thirteen persons died when a Soviet airliner crashed at Moscow's Domodedovo Airport yesterday, according to an unofficial report.

It said the plane, a twin-engine Tupolev-104 flying from the Georgian capital of Tiflis, crashed in almost identical circumstances to one almost two months ago. The October crash caused the deaths of 28 people. That plane also was arriving from Tiflis.

The report on yesterday's crash said the plane hit the ground about 70 meters short of the runway. It was slowing in Moscow at the time of both crashes.



BRUSSELS MEETING—NATO Secretary-General Joseph Luns (left) talking to U.S. Gen. Andrew Goodpaster, Supreme Allied Commander Europe, as U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger (center, back to camera) listens in before NATO meeting yesterday.

## Executive Branch Struggle

## Agencies' Discord on SALT Blocking Unified U.S. Stance

By Leslie H. Gelb

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10 (NYT)—Significant differences continue to exist within the Nixon administration on where to go from here in the talks with the Soviet Union on limiting strategic arms.

While the talks in Geneva mark time, various segments of the executive branch in Washington are struggling among themselves over future U.S. moves.

A major problem in arriving at a unified U.S. position is the multiplicity of agencies involved in the domestic negotiations—the State Department, the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, the National Security Council staff, the Central Intelligence Agency, the civilian-run part of the Pentagon, the three military services and the delegation to the Geneva talks.

The difficulties are compounded because there are differences within each of these agencies. The branch of the Air Force responsible for the land-based Minuteman missiles, for example, does not see negotiating priorities the same way as the branch responsible for long-range bombers.

"Interim Accord"

The first phase of the arms-limitation talks ended in 1972 with a treaty limiting anti-ballistic missile systems and an "interim" five-year agreement. This accord froze the number of offensive missiles which could be launched from sea and land to 1,704 for the United States and 2,508 for the Soviet Union. The second phase, which began late in 1972, was intended to make the interim agreement a permanent one.

The debate among and within

## Lower Estimate of Shortage In U.S. Is Given by Oil Firms

By Edward Cowan

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10 (NYT)—Leading international oil companies have prepared a new, unpublished estimate of this country's expected fuel shortage that is appreciably lower than the government's estimate.

The Foreign Petroleum Supply Committee, which represents 27 companies, is expected to advise administration officials at a meeting here tomorrow that the shortage of crude oil and refinery products in the first three months of 1974 will be 2.5 million to 2.8 million barrels a day, depending on military requirements.

The latest government estimate, used by President Nixon on Nov. 25, projected a first-quarter deficit of 3.5 million barrels a day. Anticipated "normal" consumption was 19.7 million barrels a day.

The difference in assessments became evident in interviews last week with senior officials of several major international oil companies. They agreed to speak candidly on the condition that neither they nor their companies were identified.

These other points emerged from the interviews:

● The executives believe that Saudi Arabia's oil minister, Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, is "more flexible" about ending the embargo on shipments to the Netherlands and the United States than his public statements have indicated. There is some hope that the Dec. 18 Arab-Israeli talks at Geneva will lead to a lifting of the embargo against the Netherlands. That might allow more oil

## Linguistic Note From Kissinger

BRUSSELS, Dec. 10 (AP)—It was at a dinner last night of U. S. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger and the foreign ministers of Britain, West Germany and France.

As Britain's Sir Alec Douglas-Home spoke in an especially formal style, Mr. Kissinger commented to the official sitting next to him:

"I'm told the British adopt this accent to impress Americans. If you wake them at four in the morning they speak English like everyone else."

## Kissinger, Jobert Clash Over U.S. Ties With Soviet

By Flora Lewis

BRUSSELS, Dec. 10 (NYT)—Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger and French Foreign Minister Michel Jobert clashed openly at NATO today over the meaning of the Soviet-American agreement against nuclear war and U.S. action in the Middle East crisis.

The annual winter meeting of Atlantic alliance foreign ministers, Mr. Kissinger's first, produced a series of accounts of the differences that now divide the allies. In fact, as Britain's Sir Alec Douglas-Home noted, the session, which traditionally has focused on East-West trouble, was primarily devoted to what Sir Alec called "West-West" issues, the disagreements between Europe and the United States.

Mr. Jobert stated French complaints that the new U.S. relations with the Soviet Union worked to undermine West Europe's security, based on American nuclear guarantees. What happened in the Middle East when the United States went on worldwide alert proved that point, according to the French.

Mr. Kissinger bluntly rejected Mr. Jobert's approach as "misrepresentation" of the American-Soviet agreement, and said that in fact the Big Two's accord "enhanced" rather than diminished the U.S. commitment to help defend Europe.

But the first day of the two-day meeting also produced a consensus that new, much broader and more effective ways of bringing the allies together on the handling of crises must be quickly introduced. Both Mr. Kissinger and Sir Alec made it clear that these consultations should include talks about trouble spots outside NATO territory, a reference to the Middle East conflict and growing Soviet influence in the area.

Meeting Stalled

As a result, other delegates took the sharp Kissinger-Jobert exchange as something that helped clear the air and paved the way for the alliance to strengthen politically, rather than a setback to the goal of reinvigorating and reinforcing NATO.

The American secretary and the French minister, who know each other well and have long enjoyed jousting in private, were scheduled to breakfast together tomorrow.

Further, a senior European diplomat said that the French agreed after today's clash to a separate meeting tomorrow of the nine Common Market foreign ministers with Mr. Kissinger.

The United States had been seeking a session with the European Community as a group to discuss European-American relations before the European summit in Copenhagen later this week. But until tonight the French had been resisting that idea on the ground that such a high-level meeting should not be held before the Europeans reached full agreement among themselves on joint positions.

The extension of future NATO discussions to tensions anywhere in the world was an important change for the alliance.

Mr. Kissinger proposed that the new consultation technique be implemented by regularly bringing deputy foreign ministers or foreign ministers' political directors into NATO Council meetings, where they could work together on the burning issues of the moment.

Sir Alec seemed to go even further, suggesting regular efforts to make "joint assessments" of possible future crises anywhere, a kind of political contingency planning that could lead to common NATO policies where-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

## Leftists Throw Snowballs, Jeer King

## Protest in Oslo Over Kissinger Nobel Prize

OSLO, Dec. 10 (Reuters)—Thousands of students tonight demonstrated in Oslo against the awarding of the Nobel Peace Prize to U.S. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger.

The peaceful demonstration followed angry scenes this afternoon when students threw snowballs at cars bringing people to the Nobel ceremony at Oslo University and for the first time jeered King Olav.

Neither Mr. Kissinger nor Le Duc Tho, the North Vietnamese Politburo member—jointly awarded the 1973 Peace Prize—were present for the ceremony today.

U.S. Ambassador Thomas Byrne accepted the prize on behalf of Mr. Kissinger. Le Duc Tho has said he was unable to accept the prize at present but might reconsider if there were a lasting peace in Vietnam.

In a torchlight procession from the university square tonight about 5,000 leftists and Maoists

marched to another city square under slogans such as "Victory to the FNL (the Viet Cong's National Liberation Front)" and "No to War Prize."

The demonstrators, most of them teenagers, heard speakers condemn the Nobel Peace Prize committee and U.S. policy in Indochina.

The gray-marbled hall of Oslo University was only half filled with guests, despite the fact that for the first time the ceremony was not transmitted live by television and radio.

Mr. Kissinger's acceptance statement said that to the realist, peace represented a stable arrangement of power while for the idealist, peace's greatest importance overrode the difficulty of achieving it.

"But in this age of thermo-nuclear technology, neither view can assure man's preservation. Instead peace, the ideal, must be practiced. A sense of responsibility

and accommodation must guide the behavior of all nations," he said.

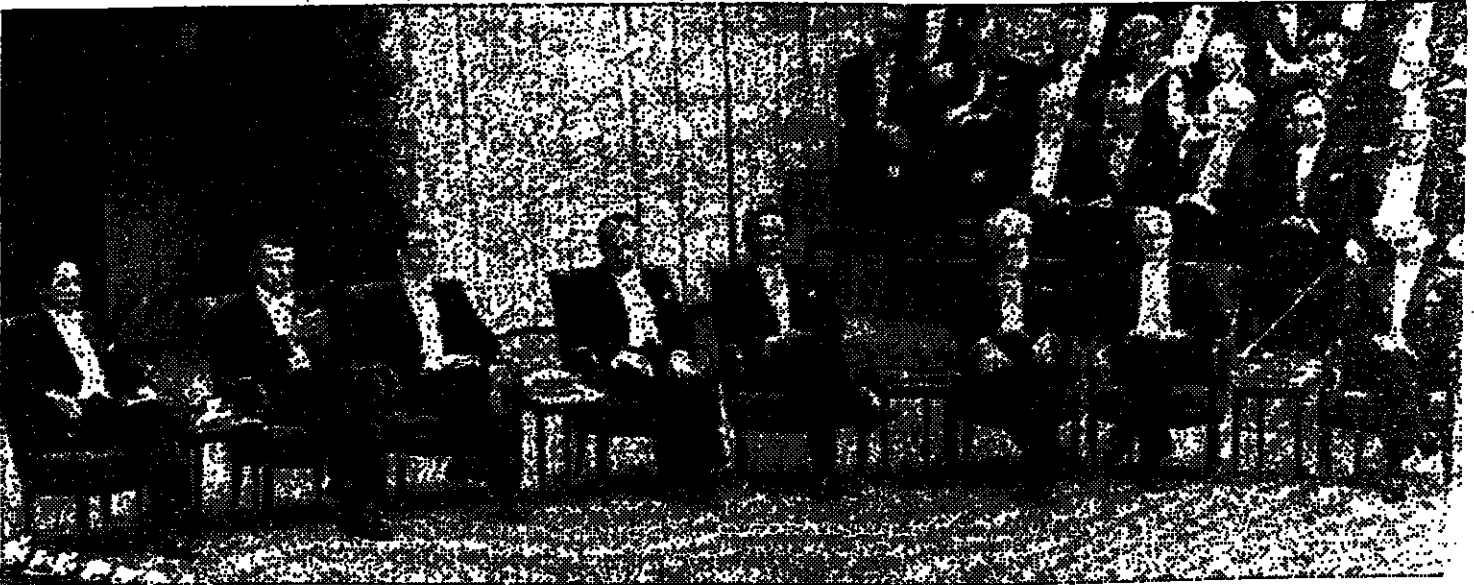
"Some common notion of justice can and must be found, for failure to do so will only bring more 'just' wars," Mr. Kissinger stressed.

Certain war has now yielded to an uncertain peace in Vietnam, and in the Middle East "the resumption of full-scale war haunts a fragile cease-fire," Mr. Kissinger added.

Several groupings other than leftists and Maoist students protested against the committee's decision on more general grounds.

They organized a national campaign, collecting about \$94,000 as a "people's peace prize" for Domènec Melé, the Brazilian Catholic bishop, who has been a Nobel candidate since 1970.

These groups dissociated themselves from the leftists and their anti-American demonstrations.



NOBEL PRIZE-WINNERS during the award ceremony in Stockholm last night. From left to right: Leo Esaki, physics; Ivar Giaever, physics; Brian Josephson, physics; Otto Fischer, chemistry; Geoffrey Wilkinson, chemistry; Konrad Lorenz, medicine; Nikolaas Tinbergen, medicine; and Wassily Leontief, economics.

Associated Press International.



## 8 Arabs Expelled

## Egypt Says Israel Committed Atrocities Against Prisoners

From Wire Dispatches  
PARIS, Dec. 10 (AP)—Egypt accused Israel today of killing, torturing and committing other atrocities against Egyptian war prisoners and civilians during and after the most recent Mideast war.

At the same time, Israel cracked down on a wave of Arab guerrilla sabotage in the occupied part of Jordan, deporting eight Jordanians from the West Bank, and warned that it would not negotiate with Syria until Damascus turns over a list of Israeli prisoners of war it is holding.

"We have irrefutable evidence that Egyptian prisoners of war and civilians, old persons and children, were treated very badly throughout the war and cease-fire," Cairo's military spokesman, Maj. Gen. Ezzeddin Mukhtar, said at a press conference.

"The ways of the Israelis were absolutely incompatible with decent human treatment," he said. "The Israelis went as far as killing through torture."

Among a long list of atrocities the Egyptian spokesman alleged were:

• War prisoners frequently beaten so violently in organized torture chambers that they were permanently disfigured.

• "Many times the Israelis unleashed savage dogs against prisoners of war so they might tear them apart."

• A Dutch surgeon identified by the spokesman as Dr. Blystock, aided by an Israeli, transplanted vital organs from recently-killed Egyptian soldiers to Israeli wounded.

• Wounded prisoners often were denied medical treatment and food and water, while others were forced to bathe in sewage or stand on their heads for hours.

Brig. Gen. Adil Sharrif, Egyptian liaison officer with the International Red Cross, said Egypt had lodged only two complaints with the Red Cross so far, "because we are still going through the case histories of the returning prisoners of war—3,000 of them."

Gen. Mukhtar said Israeli charges that the Egyptians had murdered 28 Israeli war prisoners and tortured others were completely unfounded.

"It seems that the [Israeli] electoral campaign impelled the Israeli leaders to make up these lies to win votes," he said.

**Officials Deported**  
Israel deported a member of Jerusalem's Supreme Muslim Council and the mayor of an Arab village for allegedly supporting West Bank guerrillas.

The two officials and six other

Jordanians were escorted into the Negev Desert south of the Dead Sea and expelled into Jordan, the military command announced in Tel Aviv.

The expulsions, the first group banishment of Arab residents since 1969, followed a growing wave of grenades, bombs and resistance to Israeli occupation. As part of the crackdown, Israeli troops blew up five Arab houses yesterday and sealed off the curfew town of Nablus, where the Israeli military governor was wounded by a grenade explosion.

At the top of the deportees list was Abdul Musheim Abu Maizer, a 25-year-old lawyer from East Jerusalem, who was expelled for several months after the 1967 Mideast war for involvement in rebellion. His expulsion was personally ordered by Defense Minister Moshe Dayan. Mr. Abu Maizer is a member of the Supreme Muslim Council, Arab Jerusalem's leading religious body. Sources said he issued a statement on behalf of the religious group supporting Palestinian guerrillas.

**Peace Talk Rejected**

In announcing that it would not negotiate peace terms with Syria until Damascus turns over a list of Israeli prisoners, Mr. Dayan told the Knesset today:

"The government has decided not to sit with the Syrians if Israel does not receive the list of prisoners of war and if the Red Cross cannot visit them to ascertain that they enjoy the proper conditions."

"If and when the Geneva talks begin," Mr. Dayan said, "the first item on the agenda with the Syrians must be the prisoner-of-war exchange. This does not mean that we are not going to go to Geneva until the prisoners of war are back."

Meanwhile, Syrian and Israeli forces clashed today on the cease-fire lines in the Israeli-occupied Golan Heights, a Syrian spokesman said.

The spokesman said an Israeli engineering unit moved "in the direction of our advanced forces in the northern sector of the front at 9:35 a.m." Syrian artillery fire compelled the advancing unit to withdraw, the spokesman said. At 12:30 p.m., another Israeli engineering unit moved in the direction of Syrian forces, "but our forces engaged and destroyed it," he said.

An Israeli spokesman reported scattered incidents, most of them involving machine-gun fire, on the Egyptian and Syrian fronts and an Israeli soldier was wounded in one of them, a military source said, when a Syrian shell hit a tractor.

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## Fêtes in Tent At Kilometer 101

TEL AVIV, Dec. 10 (AP)—The United Nations tent at Kilometer 101 on the Cairo-Suez road no longer houses Arab-Israeli military talks, but the two sides still get together there occasionally—for parties.

Last week the Israelis supplied the vodka for an Independence Day celebration for Finnish UN troops who control the desert checkpoint about 60 miles east of Cairo, Israel radio reported.

And yesterday, the Egyptians, Israelis and Soviet cease-fire observers mingled over Arab cakes and Swedish beer in a birthday party for a Swedish captain in the UN cease-fire force.

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## Kuwait Wins Control of Oil Firms There

To Pay Book Value For 60 Pct. Share

KUWAIT, Dec. 10 (UPI)—After several months of negotiations, Kuwait and the foreign companies handling its oil have reached a draft agreement giving the government a 60 percent share in the companies, authoritative sources said today.

Under the agreement, Kuwait undertakes to compensate the companies on the basis of the book value of their assets, the sources added.

But before the agreement becomes effective, it will have to be endorsed by the state's national assembly.

In negotiating the accord, Kuwait has followed in the footsteps of other Arab oil-producing countries which have obtained, or are trying to obtain, a controlling share in their oil industries.

**Saudi Negotiating**  
While Iraq and Libya have already seized a majority share in their oil industries, Saudi Arabia is still negotiating with the Arabian-American Oil Co., which handles 95 percent of Saudi Arabian oil.

For several months now, Kuwait has been having quiet negotiations with the companies operating on its territory—British Petroleum and the American Gulf Oil Co.—for a revision of last year's participation agreement, which was rejected by the Kuwaiti parliament.

Under pressure of parliament, the Kuwaiti government was forced to shelve the participation agreement and seek renewed negotiations with the companies on an accord which would give Kuwait an early control of its oil industry.

The government agreed to the principle of book-value compensation "provided Kuwait would not lose any benefits obtained by other producers in the region," the Kuwaiti sources said today.

The sources said that 2,000 tanks were abandoned by the Arabs. Some of them, including a number of modern T-62 types, were undamaged. Others were repaired and put in full working order, they said.

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At the top of the deportees list was Abdul Musheim Abu Maizer, a 25-year-old lawyer from East Jerusalem, who was expelled for several months after the 1967 Mideast war for involvement in rebellion. His expulsion was personally ordered by Defense Minister Moshe Dayan. Mr. Abu Maizer is a member of the Supreme Muslim Council, Arab Jerusalem's leading religious body. Sources said he issued a statement on behalf of the religious group supporting Palestinian guerrillas.

**Peace Talk Rejected**

In announcing that it would not negotiate peace terms with Syria until Damascus turns over a list of Israeli prisoners, Mr. Dayan told the Knesset today:

"The government has decided not to sit with the Syrians if Israel does not receive the list of prisoners of war and if the Red Cross cannot visit them to ascertain that they enjoy the proper conditions."

"If and when the Geneva talks begin," Mr. Dayan said, "the first item on the agenda with the Syrians must be the prisoner-of-war exchange. This does not mean that we are not going to go to Geneva until the prisoners of war are back."

Meanwhile, Syrian and Israeli forces clashed today on the cease-fire lines in the Israeli-occupied Golan Heights, a Syrian spokesman said.

The spokesman said an Israeli engineering unit moved "in the direction of our advanced forces in the northern sector of the front at 9:35 a.m." Syrian artillery fire compelled the advancing unit to withdraw, the spokesman said. At 12:30 p.m., another Israeli engineering unit moved in the direction of Syrian forces, "but our forces engaged and destroyed it," he said.

An Israeli spokesman reported scattered incidents, most of them involving machine-gun fire, on the Egyptian and Syrian fronts and an Israeli soldier was wounded in one of them, a military source said, when a Syrian shell hit a tractor.

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Kenyan President Jomo Kenyatta in front of statue of himself in Nairobi that was unveiled yesterday marking tenth year of country's independence.

## Arabs Still Using Petroleum To Pressure Japan's Policies

By Richard Halloran

TOKYO, Dec. 10 (NYT)—Arab diplomatic pressure on Japan continued today as two Arab envoys concluded two days of high-level talks here and Deputy Premier Takeo Miki departed on an oil-seeking mission to Arab capitals.

Foreign Minister Abdul Halim Khaddam of Syria and a state minister from Abu Dhabi, Adnan al-Fachachi, ended their discussions with Premier Kakuei Tanaka, Deputy Premier Miki, Por-

sign Minister Masayoshi Ohira and the Minister of International Trade and Industry, Yasuhiro Nakasone.

The two Arab emissaries, like their colleagues elsewhere, have been traveling since the close of the recent Arab summit meeting in Algeria to justify the Arab oil embargo. Tokyo was an important stop on their journey, since the Arabs appear to have singled out the Japanese as being especially vulnerable to pressure.

**Must Import All**  
Japan, the world's second largest oil consumer after the United States, must import all of its oil. About 94 percent comes from the Middle East, 45 percent of it from Arab nations and the remainder from Iran.

The Arabs' basic message to the Japanese government was that, to obtain oil, Japan must help persuade Israel to withdraw from all Arab territories it has occupied since the June, 1967, war. Must urge the Americans to force Israel into accepting a settlement on Arab terms in the Middle East and must extend economic aid to Arab nations.

Earlier, Arab officials had told oil companies that Japan should break diplomatic relations with Israel, extend military aid to Arab countries and sever its trade with Israel.

**Islands Choose Day**  
TEL AVIV, Dec. 10 (AP)—Israeli motorists today began pasting colored stickers on their windshields for a one-day-a-week driving ban—saving fuel for an energy crisis that doesn't exist.

The Jewish state has plenty of oil gasoline and energy, but it wants to conserve fuel and use the saved money to support the war-battered economy.

Starting next Sunday, drivers must keep their cars off the road one day every week. Each motorist can choose the day.

Drivers were lining up at post offices today to get windshield stickers—with different colors and letters for every day of the week—to show their car's day.

Violators face a fine of 3,000 Israeli pounds (\$750), loss of their cars for a day and suspension of their driving licenses for three months.

**Belgium to Lift Ban**  
BRUSSELS, Dec. 10 (UPI)—The Belgian government decided today to lift the Sunday driving ban for the Christmas and New Year weekends, an Economics Ministry spokesman said. Sunday driving was banned in Belgium three weeks ago to conserve fuel.

**Manila Controls Oil**  
MANILA, Dec. 10 (AP)—President Ferdinand E. Marcos today ordered the government to assume control of the sale and distribution of oil in the Philippines because of economic disruption caused by the Arab oil cutbacks.

**U.K. Copters Set For South Africa**  
LONDON, Dec. 10 (Reuters)—The British government tonight confirmed it had taken the controversial step of approving the delivery of seven helicopters to South Africa.

A Foreign Office minister of state, Lord Balmal, made known the government decision when asked in Parliament by a Liberal opposition member if Nigeria had made any representations about the deal.

"The matter has been discussed," Lord Balmal stated in a written reply, "but I cannot reveal the details of confidential exchanges between governments. Seven Westland Wasp helicopters are being supplied for use on three South African anti-submarine frigates in conformity with our legal obligations under the Simonstown Agreement."



Substantial Calif. Property

Ford Sees Bequest of Home Erasing Doubts on Nixon Tax

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10 (WP).—Vice-President Gerald R. Ford said yesterday that President Nixon's promise to give his San Clemente home to the American people should "wipe out" any remaining issue over whether he has paid sufficient income taxes while in office.

Mr. Ford said he expected Americans to "feel much better" after Mr. Nixon's weekend financial disclosures, although many might continue to wonder "whether he should have paid a larger bill in office."

He said the President's agreement to let a joint congressional committee decide whether he should pay more taxes should "erase the questions" in the minds of some persons.

But even if there was "something improper about Mr. Nixon's tax deductions," Mr. Ford said, the donation of San Clemente involves "a substantial loss of property that in any event would wipe out any alleged impropriety."

Mr. Nixon said Saturday he was initiating legal steps to donate the California home to the federal government after his death and the death of Mrs. Nixon. He released documents showing that he paid only \$78,661 in federal income taxes for the years 1969 through 1972, partly because of a disputed \$578,000 deduction for donating his vice-presidential papers to the government.

Mr. Ford said in an interview on the "Issues and Answers" television show that he expected confidence in President Nixon to increase, as the result of Middle East negotiations that could benefit world peace and the U.S. economy while easing the energy shortage.

Nixon Sends Tapes, Papers to Jaworski

(Continued from Page 1)

A problem raising \$1 million to pay the silence of the original Watergate defendants.

Mr. Jaworski had testified that the March 22 meeting involved a discussion of Watergate and the problems presented by Senate committee hearings.

The White House had made no request to withhold the March conversations from the Watergate and jury, as it had with some other tapes.

Copies of the two conversations were made on Thursday and given to Mr. Jaworski and his clerk. They turned them over to the special prosecutor.

In a related development, a district judge refused today to prohibit the Senate Watergate committee from interrogating 16 associates of billionaire Ward Hughes in closed sessions.

Judge Aubrey Robinson Jr. also said he would dismiss a suit filed by the Hughes group, asking a permanent ban on the House session interviews because of leaks of testimony.

The committee is investigating a \$100,000 donation which Mr. Hughes gave, through associates, to President Nixon's close friend, (Bebe) Rebozo.

Mr. Rebozo kept the money in a safety-deposit box for three years, then returned it. He said it was donated for election campaign use.

Newsman Named Top Aide to Ford

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10 (WP).—Vice-President Ford has named Robert T. Hartmann, 56, a long-time legislative aide in the House and formerly the House Republican sergeant at arms, as his chief staff.

Mr. Hartmann, a former Washington bureau chief for the Los Angeles Times, was one of seven men named to staff posts by Ford yesterday.



BEREAVEMENT—Carolyn Richardson, 23, alone in the room of a third-floor apartment on Chicago's South Side where her two children, her mother and four other children died in a fire. The police said the seven victims apparently died of smoke inhalation.

Earlier Nixon Gift of Papers, Tax-Valued at \$80,000, Bared

By George Lardner Jr.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10 (WP).—President Nixon made a gift of pre-presidential papers to the government just in time for a substantial deduction on his income-tax return for 1968, the White House has disclosed.

The \$80,000 gift reportedly was made before the controversial turnover of a \$576,000 collection of papers on which Mr. Nixon has based tax deductions every year since becoming President.

White House officials said that Mr. Nixon listed the first gift as having been made on Dec. 30, 1968—based on an appraisal made the day before.

Since the donation was made just before "the close of business" for the 1968 tax year, a White House spokesman said Mr. Nixon listed it as a deduction for that year, his last as a private citizen before taking office.

The White House made public Saturday the details of the President's tax returns from 1969 through 1972, and they do not reflect the \$80,000 gift.

Lower Estimate of Shortage in U.S. Is Made by Oil Firms

(Continued from Page 1)

seem to be optimistic about their long-term prospects. As one executive put it, "We're looking beyond the time certain destinations are blacklisted."

● The industry is resistant to the government's plea to cut gasoline production and increase heating-oil output, and a confrontation may be shaping up. "That's all conversation for political reasons," one top executive said. "Somewhere along the line I expect they'll have to be told: a federal energy expert commented."

● Reluctantly, top-level oil executives are coming to the view that gasoline rationing is necessary. This contrasts sharply with the deeply ingrained opposition to rationing of William E. Simon, the administration's new energy chief, and Treasury Secretary George F. Shultz. They are understood to feel that rationing would be ineffective and even more difficult to administer than the present, confused, effort to allocate oil supplies.

The oil industry's latest supply estimate was developed last Thursday at a New York meeting of the Supply and Distribution Subcommittee of the Foreign Petroleum Supply Committee. Sources said that the estimate of a shortage of 2.5 million to 2.8 million barrels was "a mid-range" figure. It could vary by 500,000 barrels in either direction, the sources said.

The government's higher estimate appeared to be based on more conservative, "worst case" assumptions about weather and industrial demand for oil. Government officials acknowledged as much.

The disparity may occasion questions about whether the Nixon administration has been scaring the public excessively to induce people to accept chilly homes and less driving.

At Cost of Half Billion Dollars U.S. Army Seeking New Nerve Gas

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10 (WP).—The Army plans to spend at least \$200 million producing a new type of nerve gas for its larger artillery shells. At the same time it will cost the Army about as much to destroy the munitions that the new nerve gas will replace.

Behind this decision, which ultimately will cost more than \$500 million, lies a conviction within the Army that the new type of nerve gas represents a "significant improvement in modernizing" its chemical-warfare capability.

There are indications that the new gas will be less lethal than the present family of nerve gases, but it will have the major advantage of being far safer to handle, transport and store. This, the Army hopes, will alleviate some of the public concern that has grown up about the storage and transportation of the present nerve gases.

The new type, known as binary gas, consists of two chemical agents, one of them closely resembling insecticides used in the home. Kept separately, the two agents are relatively harmless, but when combined they produce a lethal nerve gas.

In an artillery shell, the agents would be kept in separate compartments. Firing the shell would rupture a diaphragm, permitting the two agents to combine.

Questions in Congress

The Army's move toward production of binary nerve gases gradually became publicized in recent months, largely because of questions by Reps. Les Aspin, D. Wis., and Wayne Owens, D. Utah. The Army finally admitted in September that it planned to construct a plant at its Pine Bluff arsenal in Arkansas to produce one component of the binary gas. The other component, a commercial chemical similar to alcohol, can be obtained from industry.

Production of nerve gases is permissible under the chemical-warfare policies laid down by President Nixon in November, 1969. He renounced the use of biological weapons and ordered their destruction, but permitted the continued production of chemical weapons, repeating the previous policy that the United States would not be the first to use them in war.

The Army contends that it needs a stockpile of nerve gases to deter the Soviet Union from engaging in chemical war. Like the United States, the Soviet Union is believed to have nerve gases, but it is not known whether it is moving toward the binary family of gases.

Present Deterrent

Defense and Army officials in the chemical-warfare field acknowledge that the present stockpile of nerve gases provides the desired deterrent. When asked why it is necessary to proceed with the production of the binary gases, officials cited the problems of storing and transporting the present gases.

When asked how much the production of the new gas would cost, an Army spokesman reluctantly estimated that it would amount to "a few hundred million dollars."

The Army plan is to destroy the existing nerve gases as they are replaced by the binary gases. The destruction presents a costly technical problem. The Army, which was blocked by a public and scientific outcry in 1969 from further ocean-dumping of its surplus chemical weapons, will be forced to dispose of most of its surplus chemical weapons at their storage locations. According to congressional sources, Army estimates of the cost of "detoxifying" the present nerve gases range around \$300 million.

Open-Air Tests

Another problem confronting the Army is whether to conduct some open-air tests of the new binary gases before they are certified as ready for military use. Such testing has been a particularly sensitive issue ever since testing of nerve gases at the Dugway proving grounds in Utah

got out of control in 1963, killing more than 6,000 sheep. Congress has imposed legal and environmental restrictions on open-air testing of nerve gases.

Following the traditional military approach of "test before you use," the Army makes no secret of its belief that some open-air testing of the new binary gases will be necessary.

However, the Defense Department recently issued a statement emphasizing that there was "no approved plan" for open-air testing of the new binary gases. It said it hoped and believed that any tests could be "accomplished using stimulant agents and not active nerve agents, or in a closed laboratory environment rather than in the open air."

Compromise Trade Measure Passes First Test in House

By Dan Morgan

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10 (WP).—A compromise version of the administration's trade bill passed its first test on the House floor today when efforts to open it up to crippling amendments by protectionist forces were defeated on a roll-call vote, 230 to 147.

A general debate on the bill, which gives the President authority to negotiate with other industrial nations to expand trade and lower tariffs, is expected to end tomorrow.

At that time, the bill will face a new challenge from opponents of the administration's policy of freer trade with the Soviet Union.

Before a final vote, Rep. Charles A. Vanik, D. Ohio, will introduce an amendment which would withhold credits to nations which do not allow their citizens to emigrate freely.

Administration strategists said today that they were resigned to a setback on the House floor over Soviet trade. However, they said they were optimistic that the overall trade bill would pass and were hopeful that later Senate action would produce compromise language that would enable the White House to continue expanding economic cooperation with Moscow.

Before the roll-call vote, administration spokesmen expressed concern that opponents of the bill would succeed in opening it up to amendments.

This would have enabled opponents of the measure in organized labor, and in industries which feel threatened by imports, to add numerous restrictions on the President's tariff-cutting authority.

Instead, the House voted to ac-

cept a recommendation of its Rules Committee which narrowed to three the alterations that can be made.

Prior to final action, the House will have an opportunity for granting tariff concessions to the Soviet Union and authorizing generalized trade preferences for developing countries.

Even without the Vanik amendment, the trade bill—as it was reported out of the House Ways and Means Committee Oct. 10—already establishes strict conditions for trade with the Soviet Union.

As it stands, the trade measure would authorize the President to extend equal tariff treatment to Soviet-made imports only if he determined that the Soviet government recognized the right of emigration. Jews and liberals have won support in both houses of Congress for this link between trade and emigration policy. Congress could veto such tariff concessions after a review.

European governments have expressed annoyance with the delays in providing authority to the U.S. negotiators, and some officials have taken this as a sign of weakness within the administration.

Organized labor is strongly opposed to the entire trade measure. The AFL-CIO contends that the bill fails to give adequate compensation to workers who lose jobs due to imports, fails to regulate the flow of imports, grant excessive power to the President and leaves open too many loopholes for multinational corporations that spend money and create jobs abroad.

U.S. Planning Missile Check To Soviet Jet

Fighter Flies Faster Than Any Plane Yet

LONDON, Dec. 10 (AP).—The latest drawing-board battle of the air, according to "Jane's All the World's Aircraft," may be between a Soviet jet fighter nicknamed Foxbat and a U.S. missile nicknamed Seekbat.

Foxbat, according to the new edition of the authority on aerospace developments, is a jet fighter which in tests has already flown higher and faster than any other plane. The book says that in tests Foxbat has climbed to 118,897 feet and has flown at a world-record speed of 1,818.73 miles an hour.

Seekbat is an air-to-air missile being developed by the U.S. Air Force. Jane's gave little details about it, except to say it has an infrared homing guidance system which is locked on the target before firing.

But in any case, said Jane's, the U.S. Navy may already have the answer to Foxbat in another air-to-air missile named Phoenix, which has already been launched in tests.

In a foreword to the 1973-74 edition published today, Jane's editor, John W.R. Taylor, took his annual swipe at politicians of the West for trying to economize on aircraft.

Mr. Taylor said the most important plane of all is the Rockwell International B-1—an aircraft, which is, "on the basis of past experience, formidable enough to eliminate a small nation with a single sortie. Or, better, to compel the maintenance of peace."

The B-1 has "slipped" a little in manufacture, said Mr. Taylor. "The prototype is already recognizable, with its main fuselage sections assembled. But the loss of time at this stage has provided an excuse to defer the eventual production decision by 10 months."

Glenn Seeks Saxbe Seat

CLEVELAND, Dec. 10 (UPI).—John Glenn, the first American to orbit earth, said today that he will be a candidate for the U.S. Senate seat to be vacated by U.S. Attorney General-designate William B. Saxbe. It will be the former astronaut's third bid for the Senate.

3 Blacks in N.C. Doomed for Rape

TARBORO, N.C., Dec. 10 (AP).—Three black men yesterday were sentenced to death in the gas chamber after being found guilty of rape.

The defendants, Vernon Leroy Brown, 22, of Tarboro; Bobby Hines, 23, of Princetonville; and Jesse Lee Walston, 23, of Washington, D.C., were found guilty by a jury of 11 men and one woman in an unusual Sunday session of Superior Court here. Judge John Webb pronounced the mandatory death sentence.

The attorney for the defendants said he would appeal.

Brown, Hines and Walston were charged with raping a 22-year-old white woman on Aug. 15 in a nearby area near Tarboro.

The Supreme Court ruled last year that the death penalty as imposed in many states was unconstitutional, but it did not rule on the legality of capital punishment itself. Last January, the North Carolina Supreme Court ruled that the federal panel's decision should be interpreted as meaning that capital punishment is illegal where it has the discretion to recommend other punishment. The state ruling made the death penalty mandatory for first-degree murder, first-degree rape, first-degree burglary and first-degree arson.

Break away with Camel filter

Some people will never discover Camel filter cigarettes. Some will never enjoy the true taste of the aroma of the Camel filter packs. There are also some who will never leave the flock.

Since 1858, its smooth and distinctive taste has made it a favourite all over the world.

Every country does something best. Canada makes Canadian Club.



## Sinatra Said to Be Raising Funds for Agnew's Expenses

By Steven V. Roberts

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 10 (NYT).—Frank Sinatra is working to raise money for his close friend former Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew, according to knowledgeable sources here.

The entertainer recently called and wrote to a number of his friends, asking them to contribute up to \$3,000 to help defray Agnew's sizable legal expenses, the sources said. If a gift is no larger than \$3,000, federal taxes do not have to be paid.

In addition, Agnew has gotten a job as a consultant to a newly formed company that intends to export American goods, mainly to Japan. The company, called J-W Industries, is owned partly by Frank Jameson, a former vice-president of Rockwell International.

Mr. Agnew, who resigned in October after pleading no contest to one count of income tax evasion, is in a difficult financial situation.

In September, 1972, he put his net worth at \$180,000. Since then he has lost his regular income, but has continuing financial obligations, including heavy mortgage payments on his \$190,000 home in the Kenwood section of suburban Maryland.

All criminal charges against him have been dropped, but he still faces the possibility of a civil suit to recover any back taxes he might owe, and proceedings have been started in Maryland that might result in his disbarment.

Another lingering problem is legal fees. W. Clement Stone, the Chicago insurance executive, at first established a trust fund to help pay those fees. But after Agnew's resignation, Mr. Stone said he would close the fund within 30 days and allow contributors to get their money back.

Deficit Expected  
In that 30-day period the fund received more contributions than it returned, according to a spokesman for Mr. Stone. But it has been estimated that when the fund is finally audited, it will cover only about 20 percent of the \$200,000 in fees Agnew is said to have incurred.

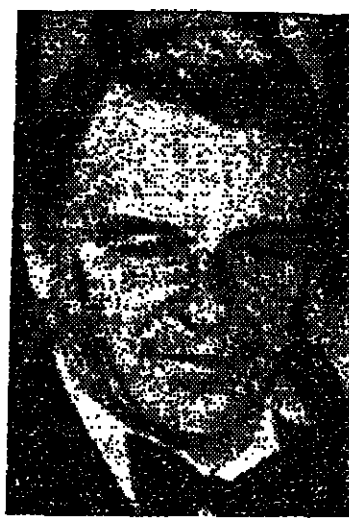
It was this deficit that apparently motivated Mr. Sinatra, who was an active Democrat and a friend of the Kennedy family before he switched allegiances several years ago and developed his friendship with Agnew.

One well-informed lawyer here said that several of his friends had received phone calls from Mr. Sinatra. "Their reaction was, 'Look, we don't give a damn about Agnew, but if you want some money, Frank, we'll give it to you,'" the lawyer said.

A spokesman for Mr. Sinatra would not specifically confirm the report, but he added: "I'm sure that anything Mr. Sinatra could do in the vice-president's behalf, he would do."

Agnew is receiving a retainer from J-W Industries, but neither his fee nor his duties are clear. "His duties will depend on the ideas he'll come up with," Mr. Jameson said. "He has a very fine grasp of the international situation. He's traveled extensively and he knows the needs of many nations."

Yugoslav-Polish Talks  
WARSAW, Dec. 10 (AP).—Yugoslav Premier Djindjic fled into Warsaw today for talks, chiefly on economics, with Polish leaders.



Frank Sinatra

## French Nobel-Winner Strives To Rescue Pasteur Institute

By Lawrence K. Altman

NEW YORK, Dec. 10 (NYT).—Jacques Monod, who won a Nobel Prize in 1962 for his research in molecular biology, is devoting all his efforts to an attempt to rescue the Pasteur Institute, one of the world's leading centers for biomedical research, from possible bankruptcy.

As director, Mr. Monod has cut the Pasteur's staff, patented a new influenza vaccine—among other products—in the name of the Paris center, and appealed for governmental and private support.

"I am trying to put the Pasteur Institute back on its feet scientifically," Mr. Monod said in an interview shortly before he left here for Paris yesterday.

Public donations, including those from the czar of Russia, the sultan of Turkey and emperor of Brazil, created the institute in 1888 in honor of Louis Pasteur's discovery of a rabies vaccine.

Since then, eight men who worked or studied at the Pasteur Institute have won Nobel Prizes for investigations into immunology, allergy, genetics, parasites and other organisms that cause infectious diseases.

Specialized Courses  
Over the decades, the Pasteur's courses in microbiology and other aspects of public health, some of which are not taught elsewhere in France, have enhanced its reputation. The institute undertakes what a variety of federal and private organizations do in the United States and other developed countries.

The Pasteur complex includes a hospital, 11 of France's 15 reference centers for identification of disease-producing organisms, an epidemiology center, laboratories for research and classrooms for teaching.

Also, constant concern for the practical application of fundamental discoveries made in laboratories led the Pasteur Institute to develop an industrial division as a service function to supply France and other countries with vaccines and medicines for rabies, tetanus, diphtheria, tuberculosis and other diseases.

Although no patents were claimed until recently, the small profits from the manufacture of medicines, coupled with private gifts, brought in enough money to permit French and foreign researchers to keep busy in laboratories at the institute at 25 Rue du Docteur Roux and at the center's 17 units throughout the world.

Budgetary Deficits  
But in recent years, the Pasteur Institute has suffered from administrative turmoil, what some considered ineffective leadership and budgetary deficits.

Now, Mr. Monod's controversial belt-tightening action is leading to early retirement and dismissal of more than 130 scientists and technicians, about 10 percent of the research staff.

At the same time, the Pasteur Institute has erected a new building for molecular biology. It is appealing for private donations to build another unit as it plans to stress immunology research.

Further, it has modernized its vaccine and pharmaceutical factory in Normandy and has begun a policy of patenting the new products its scientists have developed.

The Pasteur has patented a new influenza vaccine that a team of researchers reported discovering last February. The vaccine has been licensed for sale in France, Belgium, the Netherlands, Spain and Switzerland, Mr. Monod said.

Mr. Monod has directed the establishment of an independent wholly owned pharmaceutical concern whose profits will support research at the Pasteur Institute. Although he is one of the rare Nobel laureates who has become head of a drug company, he said, smiling: "I have no illusions of becoming an industrial tycoon."



Jacques Monod

## Mysterious 'Crib Deaths' Lay To Failure in Lungs of Babies

By Jane E. Brody

NEW YORK, Dec. 10 (NYT).—"Crib death," which mysteriously takes the lives of an estimated 10,000 seemingly healthy infants in this country each year, may be caused by a failure of the breathing mechanism while the baby sleeps, according to newly published findings.

These revealed that most babies who succumb to crib death have previously experienced in any episode during which they failed to breathe for relatively long periods. Death would occur when a particularly prolonged failure to breathe ultimately produced heart failure.

If borne out by further studies, this explanation could lead to the prevention of at least some cases of crib death by monitoring the sleep of those infants who have been observed to stop breathing for more than a few seconds at a time.

To Alleviate Gait  
An explanation of crib death that holds up under scientific scrutiny would help to alleviate the guilt feelings often suffered by parents who fear they are somehow to blame for the unexplained death of their infants.

The new explanation, outlined in the current issue of the New England Journal of Medicine and by leading researchers interviewed by telephone, takes into account the many strange characteristics of crib death, also known as sudden, unexplained death in infancy or the sudden infant death syndrome.

Dr. Richard L. Naegele, a pediatrician at Hershey Medical Center in Hershey, Pa., performed autopsies on 62 victims of crib death. He found that in nearly all the muscular walls of the small pulmonary arteries were thicker than normal.

This thickening, he showed, was typically the result of a chronic shortage of oxygen in the blood. This was consistent with the observation of Dr. Alfred S. Schindler and others that if a crib death often has long periods of apnea or breathing in the weeks or months before death.

Dr. Elliot D. Weitzman, a rologist at Montefiore Hospital in Philadelphia, believes the abnormal breathing is caused by a properly functioning brain mechanism that is supposed to regulate respiration during sleep.

## Adm. W. Beech Held Land and Sea Posts, Dies

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Retired Navy Vice Adm. William Gordon Beech Jr., 64, died Friday. Before retiring he was chief of information for the Navy Department, and he had held on both land and sea posts, including a post in the executive department of the Naval Academy, where he was a graduate.

From 1935 until 1938, he was executive officer on mine with the Pacific Fleet and was the assistant to the director of public relations for the Navy. He was in 41 then returned to the relations office, where he finally became deputy director.

In 1944, Adm. Beech was command of Mine D Seven, which operated of Jima and Okinawa. He was the Legion of Merit to services. He commanded the 3rd Squadron of the 1st Marine Division in the Korean War. He was in the World War II and the occupation of Japan.

Anthony March  
WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Anthony March, 61, the of the Army Times weekly paper for 27 years, died Friday. During his editorship, the paper reached a circulation more than 200,000. He was three months ago.

Brig. Gen. O. F. Ladd  
COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 10.—Brig. Gen. O. F. Ladd, 55, the founder of Executive Aviation, died Thursday of a brain tumor. It was here yesterday.

Gen. Lassiter headed the party until July 1, 1970, when he was succeeded by Gen. Lassiter. He was then a subsidiary Penn Central railroad, organized, and he was retired.

Prince Karl Viktor  
NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—Prince Karl Viktor, son of Prince William of Wied, died Saturday in Munich. He had been living, according to word received from a spokesman for the family.

Surviving is his widow, former Eileen Johnson of N.Y., who was the widow of Dr. Copple, a stockbroker, collector, at the time of marriage in 1966.

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# Supreme Court Appears Set to Clarify Obscenity Ruling

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10 (AP)—The Supreme Court indicated today that it may be ready to issue its sweeping decisions on the court called "hard-core pornography."

The court agreed in a routine case to hear arguments in an obscenity case from Georgia in a case called "hard-core pornography."

## yclone Hits Bangladesh; 200 Are Killed

CCA, Dec. 10 (Reuters)—A cyclone struck Bangladesh yesterday, according to reports today.

The 13 confirmed deaths and the death figures in the hundreds. In one case, 200 fishermen, out at sea, were killed when the cyclone struck, were reported.

The Minister Mujibur Rahman has ordered survey teams to the devastated areas to assess damage. The Bangladesh Red Cross said today that it had 20,000 volunteers to help agencies along the coast.

Alma Anchorage, the second largest, suffered losses, with eight barges and port facilities heavily damaged.

The worst affected area is a coastal belt in Pabna District, where the 200 men are missing and where the destruction "are according to officials."

sky over Dacca continued today, but the national flag, which yesterday cancelled all its domestic flights, is flying from the airport.

Pacific Island Hit

SA, FIU, Dec. 10 (AP)—A four-day wind battered the island in the South Pacific, leaving about 5,000 people homeless, according to radio reports from the island today.

EEC Budget

en Approval

9 Ministers

BRUSSELS, Dec. 10 (Reuters)—Ministers from the nine Community countries gave their approval here today to the European Economic Community spending of just over 100 billion of account next year.

Joint of Account equals about 100 billion of account next year. However, it is translated into ECU currencies at the rate of 16.66 francs to the dollar, prevailing before 1973 Smithsonian Institution agreement.

Ministers said the ministers approved three-quarters of a 10 percent increase of 200 million of account suggested by European Parliament after EEC budget was provisionally approved by the ministers September.

accepted a parliamentary or an extra 35 million UA spent for famine relief in Africa, and an extra 100 million UA for transport of the war-torn areas of the Sahel, which were hit by a severe drought this year.

ish Politician

Be Indicted

Tax Evasion

ENHAGEN, Dec. 10 (Reuters)—A police prosecutor told a court today that he would indict millionaire law-lens Glistrup, leader of the Progress party, for tax evasion and tax evasion.

Glistrup's party — came on a platform to abolish the tax — the big in last week's election, reportedly has denied any wrongdoing and maintained that a month-long investigation into tax affairs was "politically motivated."

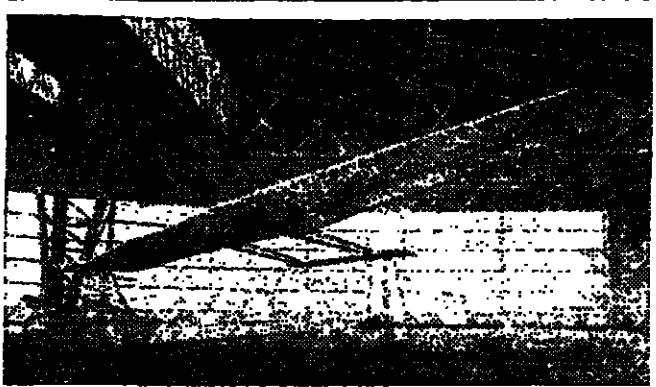
controversial Progress leader was in court today to answer why documents seized by police, investigated.

prosecutor Leo Lemvig, heading the investigation, said he would recommend charges be brought against Glistrup for tax evasion as well as for encouraging others to evade taxes and for usury.

Lemvig said he needed Glistrup's "documents" in to continue his investigation.

ia Rations Water

IOA, Dec. 10 (AP)—Drinking water will be available every day only for the 600,000 residents of this port city. Rationing was decided upon today by the council following two days with no rain that brought supplies to an unprecedented low.



AVIATION PIONEER Maurice Hurel, 77 (top picture), standing by pedal-equipped airplane in Paris that he will enter in competition sponsored by British industrialist who is offering \$50,000 prize for first airworthy plane employing only human power. At bottom is the entire craft, which has a 121-foot wing span and weighs just over 140 pounds.

## Russian Anti-Pollution Effort Hits Snags in Volga Cleanup

By Christopher S. Wren

MOSCOW, Dec. 10 (NYT)—The Volga River, celebrated for its beauty in Russian story and song, has been the target of an environmental cleanup campaign that is not without its snags.

In the industrial city of Gorki, on the Volga 275 miles east of Moscow, a complex new wastewater treatment system is scheduled to go into operation this month, according to a recent article in Pravda, the Communist party newspaper.

"The Volga River will become pure," the article predicted. "The significance of this fact cannot be overestimated."

Lags in Effort

At the same time, Pravda charged that there were lags in the anti-pollution effort and listed factories that continued to dump their industrial waste into the Volga.

Such heightened environmental consciousness is the direct result of a decree from the highest levels of the Soviet government in March, 1972, directing that the industrialized Volga and Ural River basins be cleaned up.

The plan calls for all cities in the two river basins to stop feeding raw sewage into the rivers within the next few years.

Until several years ago, the

Soviet Union refused to admit that it had any pollution problem, partly because ideologically it resented any comparison with the capitalist countries. The decision to clean up the Volga and Ural basins has emphasized the shift to a far more realistic environmental appraisal.

According to the Pravda article, the Gorki waste-treatment facility figures prominently in the cleanup of the Volga. The article described residual collection tanks as "resembling craters of dead volcanoes" and intake pipes "as high as two men."

Waste Into Fertilizer

Pravda reported that the part of the Gorki system opening this year will process 600,000 cubic meters of water daily. The capacity is supposed to double within five years.

Residual waste from the system will be processed into what is expected to be 1,200 tons of fertilizer a day, the article said. Soviet scientists have been experimenting with the conversion of sewage into fertilizer.

The Gorki project, which serves a city of over one million inhabitants, required "complicated technical decisions," Pravda reported. To lay concrete sewerage pipes across the Oka River, construction crews floated them on pontoons that were then filled with water and sunk into blasted trenches.

More than 200 industrial-purification systems have been constructed in the area, but Pravda still complained that some were being utilized in "an incompetent manner."

## Opposition Seen Winning In Venezuela

Presidential Race Apparently Landslide

CARACAS, Dec. 10 (Reuters)—The opposition Democratic Action party was apparently heading today for a surprise landslide victory in Venezuela's presidential race, according to unofficial ballot counts.

The party's candidate is Carlos Andres Perez, a 51-year-old lawyer who as interior minister was the country's anti-guerrilla war in the sixties. He was steadily drawing ahead of his main opponent, the ruling Christian Democrats' Lorenzo Fernandez, according to vote counts today.

While the Supreme Electoral Council, hindered by confusion in yesterday's general elections, was slow to announce returns, unofficial party and independent computer counts gave an increasingly widening margin to the opposition candidate.

The most significant announcement came shortly before noon when the Movement Toward Socialism party said that according to its own computer system Mr. Perez had won a landslide majority of 300,000 votes over Mr. Fernandez. Its own candidate was third, the movement said.

[The much slower official returns had Mr. Fernandez leading Mr. Perez by 30,000 votes to 29,000. United Press International said. Compilation of final official returns was expected to take several days.]

Leftist Party

The Movement Toward Socialism, founded by former leftist guerrillas, was strongly opposed to the candidacy of Mr. Fernandez, a former interior minister under outgoing President Rafael Caldera.

A Democratic Action spokesman also claimed a 300,000-vote lead for Mr. Perez, according to his party's own computerized returns, and the evening newspaper El Mundo came out today with the banner headline "Democratic Action Wins."

Despite this, the Christian Democrats insisted throughout the day that Mr. Fernandez held a slight edge.

The Electoral Council had to take emergency measures over the weekend when tens of thousands of would-be voters were forced to queue up for up to 11 hours at information centers to find out where they had to cast their ballots.

## Austria Closes Down Castle As Transit Camp for Jews

VIENNA, Dec. 10 (UPI)—Austria today kept a promise to Arab guerrillas and closed Schoenau Castle transit camp, which has been the gateway to Israel for more than 30,000 Soviet Jews.

"As of today no more Jewish emigrants will be brought to Schoenau," a police spokesman said.

Instead, Soviet Jews en route to Israel will be rested and fed at a Red Cross aid station at Woellersdorf before being flown within 14 hours to Tel Aviv, a spokesman for the Austrian Red Cross said.

Chancellor Bruno Kreisky promised to close Schoenau in exchange for the release of four hostages seized by Arab gunmen in Austria on Sept. 23.

Schoenau, run by the Jewish Agency, had served as a halfway house for Soviet Jews en route to Israel since 1971.

Emigrants, under the watchful eyes of Austrian police and Israeli secret service agents, had been allowed to rest at the 19th-century castle for several days after their long train journey from Moscow, and were documented and divided into groups for jumbo-jet flights to Tel Aviv.

Future Jewish emigrants will be quartered in a converted three-story apartment building on the outskirts of Woellersdorf, a village 25 miles from Vienna, before proceeding to Tel Aviv, the police spokesman said. The maximum length of stay, except in emergencies, would be 14 hours, he said.

The Woellersdorf village council, fearful of an Arab guerrilla attack, has protested to the Austrian

## Fiat Executive Abducted—Italy's 4th Recent Case

TURIN, Dec. 10 (Reuters)—The personnel director of the Fiat car company, Ettore Amerio, was abducted near his home here today. It was the fourth major kidnapping in Italy in less than six months.

Police chief Mario Messasgrando said he believed the abduction was political in view of a telephone call from a man claiming to represent an extreme-left group—the self-styled "Red Brigades."

Mr. Amerio, 58, was seized by at least two men and heaved into a white van as he was walking to a garage close to his home. The van, later found ablaze in an adjoining neighborhood, drove off at high speed followed by a small red Fiat car.

The kidnapping came at a critical stage in negotiations between Fiat management and workers.

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MAJOR REPAIRS ON MAIN AND SECONDARY ROADS

NOTICE OF INTERNATIONAL COMPETITION

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The works, which include rectification, reinforcement and enlarging of causeways, strengthening of existing weak points as well as the construction of new Public Works projects aesthetically conceived on 657 kms. of main and secondary roads, will be issued in approximately seventeen parcels (17) for a total of 58,500,000 DIRHAMS.

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## Agreement at the Top

The agreement among the present leadership of Britain, Ireland and Northern Ireland on the broad outlines of their future relationship and the means for seeking to assure it is statesmanlike, reasonable and, in theory at least, workable. Britain agrees to place no impediments in the way of a united Ireland if a majority in Ulster accepts; Ireland agrees that such a majority is essential to union. A Council of Ireland is to be set up with as yet undefined responsibilities toward the end of insuring cooperation between North and South in the troubled island, and there are some arrangements for mutual policing of the terror which is a threat to both.

That this represents movement at the top to end the ancient grievances that have set the three governments at odds is plain—and dramatically so. That it offers hope for an end to the intense frictions that have been so costly in lives and economic frustration, especially, but by no means only, in Ulster, is also obvious enough.

The big question, of course, is how far below the political top this mood of moderation and reason extends. The present Ulster government was also the product of men of goodwill and sense, attempting to bridge the gaps that long years of prejudice had created between segments of the population of Northern Ireland. It, too, offers hope—but a hope that is rejected by such extremes as

the Protestant fanatics and the Irish Republican Army. And the extremes are strong enough to make the coalition government of Brian Faulkner very shaky.

Something like the Faulkner government must exist if there is to be any prospect of tranquility in the North—and if the Council of Ireland, and what it represents, is to function effectively. And, by the same token, if extremists in the South should upset the government of Liam Cosgrave, the threads of united action, which the conference outside London began to weave into a tie that might bind Ireland into a cooperative community, would be broken.

A divided Ireland is a geographical, economic and, to a very large extent, social absurdity. It was the product of bad history, and can only be brought to some degree of rationality by the recognition that collaboration and friendship, if not actual political union, is in the best interests of all—that it is, indeed, essential to the peace and prosperity of the peoples of the whole island. But history, however educational, can teach folly as well as wisdom. The Middle East is a terrible example of that fact. It remains to be seen whether the Irish, of the North and the South, Protestant and Catholic, moderate and fanatic, can learn to accept the fact that their divisions are mutually destructive, and their ability to work together the measure of their future.

## Human Rights Day

A quarter of a century ago most of the world's nations were climbing out of the ashes of war. Great dreams could be envisioned without cynicism; the universal Declaration of Human Rights adopted by the UN General Assembly on Dec. 10, 1948, reached beyond questions of war or peace and into the soul of mankind.

Nothing in that great document is irrelevant today. It remains at the very core of the UN. It includes the right of freedom and justice; of movement within and beyond the borders of one's own country; of information, assembly and association; of health, education, work and well-being. It is a document that insists upon the right of human dignity without distinction of race or color or sex or birth or social origin.

These age-old longings and goals, assembled by an international parliament in the form of specific articles, have already achieved some beneficial results. The constitutions of many of the states that have

come into existence in the last 25 years include articles derived from the universal declaration.

In recent days the UN's Third Committee has debated ways to implement the effective enjoyment of human rights enumerated in the universal declaration. An effort to create a post of high commissioner for human rights has been deferred for a year; a declaration on freedom of information has also been delayed. These and other alternative approaches for improving human rights and fundamental freedom will be brought before the General Assembly in 1975.

It is not difficult to list the countries around the world where terrible indignities and violations of the universal declaration abound. No continent is immune. But the great document is there to be heeded, the UN still exists as a forum for firing the imagination, and men of goodwill are still striving to better the human condition.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Two for the Diplomatic Seesaw

American foreign policy is, essentially and unavoidably, a seesaw exercise. At one end, there are efforts to strengthen ties with the Soviet Union for the sake of great-power peace and a certain degree of world order; and at the other are efforts to assure third nations, large and small, that their fates are not being determined or their interests scuttled by the Big Two. To maintain a correct balance and rhythm on this diplomatic seesaw is an unending task. It was precisely to keep a proper balance that President Nixon just received his old friend, President Ceausescu of Romania, whom he described in his White House banquet toast as "spokesman for what he calls the countries that are not the superpowers."

In fact, it is the cardinal point of Romania's policy that no country is "spokesman" for another, that each speaks for itself. But let it pass, Mr. Nixon clearly wished to make the point that the United States cares for the independence and integrity of small states. Besides peace, he said, "what U.S. foreign policy is really about" is the existence of small nations, "who, except for our recognition of their right to independence, would be in very great jeopardy." Whether the United States—alone—can or should guarantee the independence of every

small state is, of course, dubious. But for this statement of the ideal of American policy, Mr. Nixon is right on the mark.

Romania's own situation is continuously interesting. The basic policy of this maverick socialist state is usually described as "independent." A more accurate designation might be "internationalist." As a neighbor of the Soviet Union and a formal member of the military and economic pacts it runs, Romania has achieved what control of its national destiny it has by joining every international assembly open to it. Alone of Warsaw Pact members, it works in GATT, the IMF and the World Bank. It has good bilateral relations with countries on both sides of the world's principal political disputes—the Sino-Soviet, the Arab-Israeli, etc. It is even on the prowl for international forums and projects in which to display its national identity and world citizenship; Bucharest, for instance, has snared the World Population Conference, to be held next August. Meanwhile, Romania, to prevent its necessarily close relations with Moscow from becoming too tight an embrace, seeks to expand, in conspicuous and formal ways, its ties with Washington. This is why Mr. Ceausescu was in town. He and Mr. Nixon are, indeed, two for the diplomatic seesaw.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## International Opinion

### Disillusion in Greece

The cautious optimism which prevailed in some Greek circles during the first days after the fall of Papadopoulos has given way to a mood of disappointment and even indignation over the first measures instituted by the new rulers. It has now become evident that, contrary to the moderate tone of the first statement by the new president, General Giziakis, the Greek rulers are pursuing a tough policy. The Androussopoulos cabinet formed after the coup of Nov. 25 has missed a chance to gain the favor of the

people through a convincing redemocratization. The activities of the present cabinet are characterized by an unsureness which is partly due to the fact that it is, in reality, only a decorative organ which must carry out the instructions of the "new military junta" in the background. The new cabinet is completely isolated politically, since the representatives of Greece's political parties have made it clear that the government program holds out no hope for a restoration of popular sovereignty.

—From Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

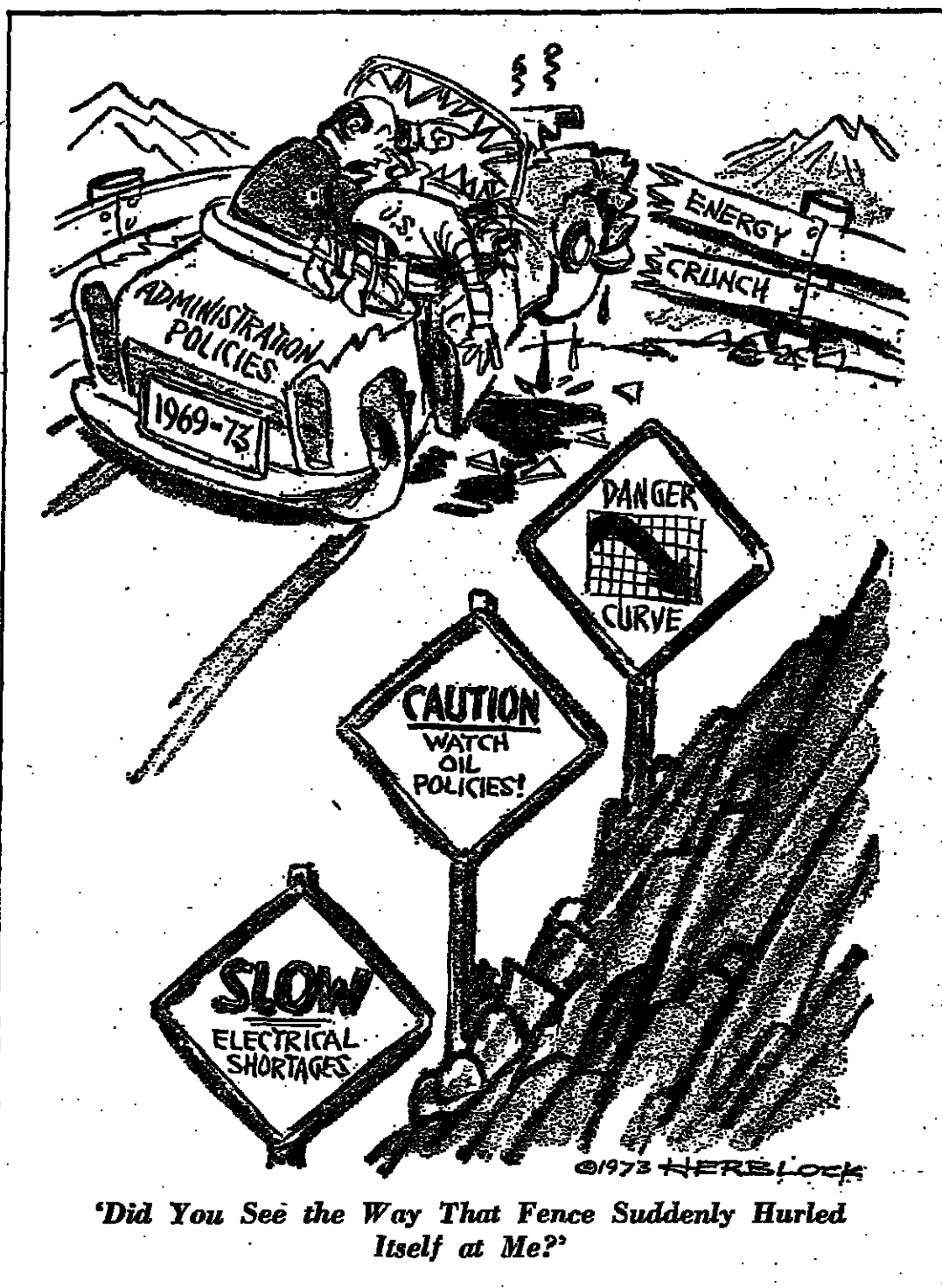
December 11, 1898

PARIS—In the Salle des Conférences, at the Quai d'Orsay, the Spanish and the American Peace Commissioners concluded their labors by signing the treaty of peace between the two countries. As soon as the diplomatic instrument was signed the last session of the commission was declared at an end, and the commissioners of the two countries separated, after the exchange of compliments and good wishes, which are required by the traditions of diplomacy.

### Fifty Years Ago

December 11, 1923

OKLAHOMA CITY—Former Oklahoma Gov. Walton, who was recently removed from office after establishing a "one-man" government in his avowed fight against the Ku Klux Klan, may be down but he does not count himself out. He has just announced that a new organization of "Free Americans" is being formed, and that its chief object will be to end "Ku Klux Klan oppression." An anti-Ku Klux Klan weekly will begin publication soon.



## 'Negligence or Perfidy'

By Anthony Lewis

NEW YORK—John W. Davis, great figure of the bar in the first half of this century, once took part in an impeachment proceeding. He was a member of the House of Representatives when it impeached Judge Robert W. Archbald in 1912, and was one of the managers on the part of the House in the trial before the Senate.

In a lengthy argument, Davis dealt with a central legal question: When the Constitution says that federal officers may be impeached for "high crimes and misdemeanors," does it mean to limit impeachable offenses to acts otherwise punishable as specific crimes? Davis's answer was no, and the statement makes interesting reading today.

The word "misdemeanor" in this use "has always been treated as having a meaning of its own in parliamentary law," he said. "One impeachment proceeding after another has been based upon offenses not within the law of crimes."

### Hamilton's View

He quoted Alexander Hamilton's definition of impeachable offenses in the 68th Federalist: "Offenses which proceed from the misconduct of public men, or in other words from the abuse or violation of some public trust."

In the case of judges, Davis said, impeachable offenses would include "notorious partiality and favoritism, indolence and neglect... personal vices as impeachable." None of these might be ordinary crimes, he said, but they were "calculated to bring the court into public obloquy and contempt and to seriously affect the administration of justice."

Modern scholarship agrees with the Davis analysis. The word "misdemeanors" it is now widely accepted, was used by the Framers in a particular historical sense. Raoul Berger, the leading writer on impeachment today, shows that in the ancient English precedents "high misdemeanors" were political crimes such as, in Blackstone's word, "maladministration."

Again, many authorities today would agree with an implication in the Davis view: That what is impeachable is not the nature of the function involved. Abusive language or open bias would be disabling in a judge, for example, but not necessarily in an executive official. When the Constitution says that judges shall serve "during good behavior" it is in effect defining "misdemeanors" for them in terms of their special role. An impeachable offense, then, is serious misconduct that injures the performance of an official function.

### Abuse of Power

As for the President, we have considerable historical evidence of what those who wrote the Constitution thought should be grounds for his impeachment. In a broad sense, they had in mind abuse of power.

"The Executive will have great opportunities of abusing his power," Edmund Randolph of Virginia warned in the discussion of impeachment in the Constitutional Convention of 1787. James Madison spoke of defending the community against the "negligence or perfidy of the chief magistrate."

Madison spoke on the subject again in the very first Congress that set up the new government. On May 19, 1789, the House debated whether to let the President not only appoint but remove the secretary of state and

others whose offices were being created.

"I think it absolutely necessary that the President should have the power of removing from office," Madison said. "It will make him, in a peculiar manner, responsible for their conduct, and subject him to impeachment himself if he suffers them to perpetrate with impunity high crimes or misdemeanors against the United States, or neglects to superintend their conduct so as to check their excesses."

When Gerald Ford appeared before the House Judiciary Committee in the hearings on his nomination for Vice-President those words of Madison were read to him. Ford was asked whether he would think that was good law. He replied, "I would think so."

### Public Interest

It is, of course, Ford's assumption of the vice-presidency that quickens public and especially congressional interest in impeachment. So manifest is Republican yearning for an easy transition to a Ford administration

that the change is increasingly unlikely to require going through the process of impeachment. But the process must begin.

That there is ample basis to begin is evident if one considers only, for a starter, Madison's words about a president who "neglects to superintend" the conduct of those he appoints "so as to check their excesses." But what troubles the country, what embarrasses congressional Republicans, is something more than the legal or moral excesses of President Nixon's appointees. It is defined, in a way, by the hope that we see in Gerald Ford of a different kind of presidency: Open, decent, respectful in its use of power.

John W. Davis, trying to generalize about the attitude required of American officials, spoke of "noblesse oblige." By that old-fashioned phrase he may have meant the obligation on those given power in a democracy to respect the public origin of that power—to understand, as a matter of fundamental legitimacy, that their authority is not personal.

## For the U.S., the End of a Cowboy Economy

By Stephen B. Shepard

NEW YORK—The United States has built its prosperity on a foundation of ample and low-cost energy. So when the long-smoldering energy crisis finally erupted, many Americans understandably reacted with fear and alarm. But as bad as this winter's fuel crunch may be, the energy crisis may prove something of a blessing, too. For it will force the nation to make some highly desirable changes over the next decade or two.

Low-cost energy has permitted the United States to be astonishingly prodigal with the earth's natural resources. Buildings were designed to minimize capital cost, and nobody counted the kilowatts needed to heat, cool, and light them. Cars became two-ton chariots gussied up as they carried their lone occupants from downtown offices to suburban homes sprawled so far and wide that no mass-transit system could serve them effectively.

The United States became a

throw-away society, finding it easier and cheaper to discard broken toasters than to fix them, to buy beer in non-refillable cans and to dump thousands of tons of metal on the garbage heap rather than recycle them. In the memorable phrase of economist Kenneth Boulding, the United States was a "cowboy economy," with a frontier ethic of limitless resources.

### The Message

Boulding suggested instead a "spaceship economy," in which people conserve and reuse material and energy, like astronauts aboard an orbiting capsule. This, of course, is the dream of environmentalists, who have waved their "Spaceship Earth" banners since the first Earth Day three and a half years ago. Though some environmental standards will have to be temporarily relaxed this winter, the energy crisis has at last hammered home the conservation message with resounding force. And for the first time, the environmentalists' message is carried by a powerful medium: soaring energy prices.

As energy prices continue to rise (some crude oil sold briefly for \$15 a barrel recently), the market is bound to favor conservation. A recent Bureau of Mines report, for example, estimates that if gasoline costs ninety cents a gallon, 78.3 percent of all cars sold would be compact. At \$1 a gallon, small cars would take 98 percent of the auto market. The savings would be substantial: If cars weighed 2,500 pounds instead of 3,500 pounds, the United States would save at least 2.1 million barrels of crude daily—more than the Alaska pipeline will deliver.

Higher fuel prices would also make mass transit more competitive, could spur shippers to shift from trucks to railroads, encourage homeowners to insulate their homes more efficiently, and prod architects into designing offices and houses that save energy. In all, says a report by the Of-

## Bernard Levin From London:

Meanwhile, the country  
is slowly but inexorably  
grinding to a halt.

LONDON—Great news, friends; in my last column here I reported that the government's response to the fuel crisis (worse here than in most places, because the oil shortage is being compounded by the miners' restriction of their working hours) consisted of appeals to motorists not to drive above 50 miles an hour and restrictions on the use of electricity for heating various types of public buildings, and that this last move had resulted in complaints from clergymen that their churches were cold. Last the country should get the impression that something serious is happening, the government has listened to the complaints of the cloth, and exempted churches from the heating restrictions. So that's all right.

Meanwhile, the country is slowly but inexorably grinding to a halt. Queues of cars 200 yards long are forming outside filling stations, and each driver is being permitted one gallon when he gets to the front of the queue. The government's response to this state of affairs is to declare blithely that there is no shortage of petrol, to make the 50-miles-an-hour limit statutory, and to refuse to introduce rationing.

### Cool Shortages

The effect of the miners' action is beginning to show, and coal shortages are occurring as surely, though less dramatically, than oil shortages. Unemployment is about to start rising, as factories and services shut down for lack of fuel. And the principal independent Economic Research Organization has just forecast that 1974 will see the most stupendous balance-of-payments deficit in Britain's history. (Government response: No it won't.) And in case anybody is wondering what amid all this is happening, the inflation I can report that inflation is just fine, going on and on and up and up as though it hadn't a care in the world.

Where, now, are the possibilities of a surprise election being called by Mr. Heath? On the face of it, that catalogue of horrors should rule it out completely, particularly since the catalogue lengthens daily; it may be unfair for voters to blame the government for national misery caused by forces outside the government's control, but it happens, and the Labour party should be damned for percentage points ahead in the opinion polls, and the government would be no more likely to think of voluntarily calling an election than of voluntarily contracting leprosy.

In all ordinary circumstances: very well, then, the circumstances must be extraordinary, for the latest poll shows, almost incredibly, that the Tories are five points clear of Labour. How can this be? A fortnight ago, I gave the background: The widely held, and deeply felt, belief that a clash should arise between unions and government, the country would support the government every time—a belief inseparable from

the uneasiness occasioned in many voters by the way in which the Labour party is seen to be the creature of the unions. But the background is painted in stark contrasting colors; the foreground in which the shades are subtle is apparently becoming more important.

No doubt the country would rally behind the government, the government demanded support in a confrontation with the unions; but the hints of such demand by the government had dried up these past couple of weeks. If there is a potential majority against all the odds, it is the Conservatives, it is based on something else.

That something else certainly includes the renewed outbreak of internecine warfare in the Labour party; a courageous call by moderate Labour MP for an end to "the stiller forces of militant" was met with snarling on the left and muted support (the expression of which was distorted by the "center" as right). On the whole, voters do not support a party which is split and the carefully fostered illusion of unity with which Labour ended its annual convention the autumn has now been shattered. On top of that, Labour party is once again at a favorite indoor sport: concentrating on matters of the union's internal life (in this case the question of whether Lord Hailsham should or should not resign those Labour MPs who have been attacking the judge in charge of the industrial relations court), and concentrating on them with vial insensitivity at that.

### Poll Questions

And yet I think there is something more, and more important. Among the questions asked in the poll which gave the Tories the lead of 5 percent was the routine pair, common to almost all political polls, about the actual performance of the government and its policies. Asked whether the government is, on the whole, running the country well or badly, the answers divided pretty even: 43 percent said "well," 46 percent "badly." But, asked whether Labour party would do well badly if they were elected, the answers were astonishing: 71 percent for the Labour party—despite the fact that the Labour party's record was 50 percent "badly." What this means is that many voters believe that the Labour party would make a mess of things; there are people believing that would sort things out, it is that there is something important in people's minds that Labour's union connections, Labour's splits, or Labour's all-militants. It is the feeling—fueled or unfueled—that Labour, in fact, is incompetent. If that feeling takes root, then, how tempting Mr. Heath may find the prospect of calling an election, the union-government argument, it would be unnecessary to wait.

ties of Emergency Preparedness in Washington, such changes could save the nation millions of dollars a day by 1980, or the value of protected imports. The balance-of-payments saving: \$10.7 billion.

The energy crisis could also spur more rational solutions to the problems of solid waste. Instead of discarding such energy-intensive products as metal cans and plastic packaging, communities will find it profitable to recycle or reuse them. An aluminum can, for example, can be recycled for 5 percent of the energy needed to make a new one. And used tires are petroleum derivatives with high BTU content. What cannot be recycled economically can be burned to generate power.

### Other Effects

Some city officials even claim the energy crisis will work to restore urban areas. In this view, the city itself is an energy-saving device, where people, offices, stores and entertainment are close by or can be tied together with efficient mass-transit systems. As New York Deputy Mayor Edmund H. Spillane put it: "If the city you don't need a 500 horsepower car to go to the drugstore for a pack of cigarettes."

For industry, the adjustment to

high energy prices could revitalize long-standing projects. Some products may have to be redesigned for easy repair, easy recycling, and even longer cycling. More broadly, the quest for energy productivity may shift. Now, industry has sought in saving machines—in effect, substituting energy for people, the scarcity of both energy and material could alter the trade-off. The focus will shift to labor productivity to make and energy productivity, economists have predicted.

None of this will come as quickly, of course, and regulation may well be needed to shore up incentives for conservation if market forces prove weak. Moreover, existing incentives should be phased, especially government-set rates that discriminate against scrap and depletion allowances that discourage recycling. The energy crisis presents an opportunity to take many steps the nation has so far avoided. The days of the cowboy economy are numbered.

Stephen B. Shepard, columnist and editor of Business magazine, wrote this article for The New York Times.



## Cambodian Opposition Sees Lon Nol as Increasingly Weak

By James F. Clarity

PHNOM PENH, Dec. 10 (NYT).—Leaders of the political opposition inside and outside the government seem increasingly active in dealing with Western military and economic concerns in the country.

## Unity Outings are Staged by Top Chinese

By Tillman Durdin

HONG KONG, Dec. 10 (NYT).—Three top-ranking Chinese officials, Chou En-lai, Chiang Kai-shek and Wang Hung-wen, appeared together in Peking for the first time since the weekend in what may be a show of unity following speculation of a rift in their relationship.

Before the weekend, Chiang Kai-shek's wife of Communist party chairman Mao Tse-tung, had not been reported at a public occasion since Sept. 30.

Wang Hung-wen, the young Shanghai labor leader only recently elevated to top status in Communist hierarchy, had been reported in public since the end of October.

Both are tentatively classified as China-watchers here as members of a so-called "leftist" group in the leadership. And some observers have associated them with a propaganda campaign that appears to have Mr. Chou's faction the government as one of its targets.

Mr. Wang, believed to be in his 40s, was the surprise of the 10th anniversary congress held in Peking last September. From secretary status in Shanghai, he was promoted to national prominence by being named the third-ranking member of the party and one of five vice-chairmen of the Politburo.

Mr. Wang was with Mr. Chou at the meeting in Peking last September. From secretary status in Shanghai, he was promoted to national prominence by being named the third-ranking member of the party and one of five vice-chairmen of the Politburo.

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Lon Nol

## Saigon Infantrymen Reportedly Push Into Kien Duc Again

SAIGON, Dec. 10 (AP).—South Vietnamese infantrymen today again pushed into the contested town of Kien Duc, in the lower Central Highlands, in their battle to retake the district capital, headquarters here announced.

But the government troops may have walked into a trap, field reports indicated.

North Vietnamese artillery was said to be zeroed in on them from high ground to the north and south, and fresh Communist troops were said to be massing to the south with up to 20 tanks.

Government field commanders said the supply road leading from the provincial capital of Gia

## Trap Feared in Much-Contested Town

Nghia, 12 miles to the east, was mined, and North Vietnamese troops were lying in ambush along the last kilometer.

An announcement from the 23d Infantry Division said that 40 North Vietnamese troops were killed in today's push and four Soviet-built T-54 medium tanks were destroyed—two inside the town and two on the outskirts.

Arms Captured  
Field commanders said many rifles, mortars and much ammunition were captured. Government casualties were light, they asserted.

Correspondents got to within three kilometers of Kien Duc but were stopped from going into the

town because of the reported road mining and massing of enemy troops.

Field commanders said there also were small units of enemy troops still in the town. Saigon forces claimed to have retaken the town Friday but pulled back again yesterday.

The government field command said today that three government battalions, up to 1,500 men, have taken up positions to the east, north and south of the town.

Government positions inside the town were reported under sporadic artillery attack.

In Cambodia, the government military command reported today that its troops, artillery and air force attacked Khmer Rouge forces massing around the provincial town of Kompong Speu, on Highway 4 about 30 miles west of Phnom Penh. The command said its forces inflicted substantial casualties.

Japan Fire Toll at 104  
KUMAMOTO, Japan, Dec. 10 (Reuters).—The death toll from the fire at the Taiyo department store in this southern Japanese city climbed to 104 last week when a 23-year-old man died from gas poisoning, police said.

## Barbarism Rising, Amnesty Asserts

PARIS, Dec. 10 (UPI).—The world is witnessing a resurgence of barbarism, particularly in the torture of political prisoners, Sean MacBride, chairman of Amnesty International, said today when he opened a two-day conference here.

Noting that today is the 25th anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Human Rights, Mr. MacBride said: "The peoples of the world live under the shadow of genocidal warfare, the rule of law is being violated on an unprecedented scale and across four continents we witness the agony of thousands trapped and persecuted for their political opinions, their religious beliefs or their ethnic origins."

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First Chicago bankers look for new opportunity areas all over the world.

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In fact, our Beirut subsidiary and the Arab Bank, Ltd. of Jordan just completed a loan syndication of 55 million Lebanese pounds to Banque Exterieur d'Algerie.

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### The six-hour answer.

Most banks aren't set up to move as fast as you do.

We are.

In a \$35 million grain deal, our competition took a week to assess the risk, perform the mathematics and return with a bid on the financing.

We did it in six hours.

The reason is because agribusiness is

just one of the many industries about which we have special knowledge.

Can we promise six-hour response time for you? Of course not. It depends on what you're asking us to consider.

But whatever your business is, we probably know it better than our competitors. And can come up with the right answers faster than you're used to getting them.

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### We said yes.

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An international company had come to a dead end trying to raise funds for a new hotel in London.

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So First Chicago, Ltd.—our own investment/merchant bank in London—solved the problem.

We interceded with the Bank of England on behalf of our client.

And we arranged a privately placed parallel loan between our client and a Scottish investment trust.

First Chicago, Ltd. is the first merchant bank in London started from scratch by an American bank.

And it continually proves it can put together the right answers for tough problems.

### \$40,000,000 helps take care of a lot of business.

A multinational client needed short to medium-term financing in their operations. And they needed it in eight different currencies.

But rather than go to eight foreign banks, they came to us.

We designed a multicurrency revolving credit. And set up a six-bank consortium to assure them availability in every currency needed.

A very convenient arrangement.

It gives our client access to the eight currencies through a single loan agreement.

### Wide availability of services. From salt to ships.

Straight loans frequently aren't the answer.

And many customers find the services of our affiliate—First Chicago Leasing International, Inc.—to be a good alternative.

We've leased aircraft in the Netherlands. Moving equipment in Canada. An asphalt plant in Mexico. Ships and tankers in all parts of the world.

A Chicago manufacturer, for example, was building a desalinization plant in Puerto Rico.

We bought it. And then worked out a 10-year straight lease of the plant and equipment for the Puerto Rican customer.

A good low-cost solution because of its positive tax orientation.

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## FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

### British Oxygen Bids for Airco

British Oxygen is offering to buy three million Airco shares at \$30 each, compared to a competing offer made by Curtis-Wright Corp. of \$18 a share. The three million shares represent about 25 percent of Airco's common stock. The offer will expire on Dec. 21. Both Airco and British Oxygen produce industrial gases. The offer may be extended and British Oxygen said it may accept more than the three million shares stipulated, if they are tendered, up to a maximum of five million shares. British Oxygen is making the offer with the cooperation and consent of the Airco board. Curtis-Wright, a U.S. aerospace firm, had no comment on the U.K. company's bid.

### Opel Cutting Working Hours

The West German subsidiary of General Motors, Adam Opel, will introduce short-time working for about 38,000 of its 55,000 workers at the Rueselsheim, Bochum and Kaiserslautern plants for two weeks in December and January. Opel originally planned to introduce short-time in January but will now cut production for the third week in January. A spokesman says that no decisions have been taken on short-time working beyond January. Uncertainty about sales due to the energy crisis, the economic downturn and the tightness of credit were cited for the cuts.

### Arabs Said Set to Finance Pipeline

A joint Arab stock company to finance the construction of the Suez-Mediterranean (SUMED)

pipeline was formed in Kuwait over the weekend with capital of \$400 million. The Beirut newspaper Al-Anwar reports. Egypt is to furnish half the money, with the remainder coming from Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Abu Dhabi and Qatar. The newspaper added that the Egyptian government has agreed to allow the Arab stockholders in the new company to take their profits out of Egypt in hard currency. The report said formation of the company will be announced publicly in a few weeks and work is to begin soon on the pipeline. Completion is scheduled for 1975. The 210-mile-long pipeline will link the Gulf of Suez with the Mediterranean.

### Rolls-Royce Shareholders Get Payout

Shareholders of Rolls-Royce Ltd., which went into receivership early in 1971, will get an initial payment of 25 pence a share on Feb. 21, Rupert Nicholson, the receiver, reports. Last month he had estimated that shareholders might get as much as 40 pence a share, an upward revision from a June estimate that the distribution to shareholders would not be less than 10 pence a share and could be as high as 30 pence. Mr. Nicholson says that after the February payment, "we shall apply our minds to a further distribution later in the year, probably at the end of the summer." He says he fully expects that another 15 pence a share will be distributed. "Unless something quite unexpected turns up, our eventual distribution" should total at least 40 pence a share.

## Soaring World Prices Ease EEC Farm Ills

By Robert D. Prinsky

BRUSSELS, Dec. 10 (AP-DJ).—

True or false: The EEC's agricultural policy keeps the price of food artificially low; the EEC allows free imports of grains and

taxes exports of its own crops; the United States does not complain about European farm protectionism.

The statements are all true, but anyone could be forgiven for answering false. The EEC's common agricultural policy (CAP) has been criticized precisely for high prices, import taxes and protectionism. Later, however, world foodstuff prices have rocketed past even historically high EEC levels and the CAP suddenly finds itself a pole of stability in a topsy-turvy world.

To prevent European food prices from rising to the higher world levels and to keep EEC farmers from shipping their produce to more profitable markets elsewhere, the community has put export taxes on most grains and sugar and has banned outright exports of durum wheat, the variety used to make Italian pasta.

The EEC also dropped its corresponding import taxes, but outside suppliers such as the United States have become less interested because they often can get better prices elsewhere.

"It's a complete flip-flop," says a U.S. official here. "We've come from complaints about access to European markets to complaints about access to European supplies." Washington, he says, is more worried about the upward pressure in the U.S. market caused by the reduction in European supplies than about being able to sell in the EEC.

Because world food supplies are likely to remain tight through next year and possibly into 1976, the EEC has embarked on a revision of the CAP aimed at reducing wheat and dairy surpluses in the nine-nation community and increasing feed-grain and meat production.

The world market came to the community's rescue as prices elsewhere began to climb past the EEC's fixed levels. By summer, import duties and export subsidies were eliminated, then taxes began to be put on exports. Grains were the only crops first affected, but last month the export tax system spread to sugar.

The EEC still has considerable dairy surpluses, and world prices are still well below EEC levels. But P.U. Lardinois, the EEC's

farm commissioner, figures this year's surplus can be disposed of at far less cost than last year, and without resorting to such sharply criticized steps as a bargain-basement butter sale to the Soviet Union.

As a result, the EEC commission has cut its estimate of funds needed to support prices next year. It's in this new climate that revising the CAP is being considered.

The EEC Commission has come up with a plan to revise the CAP without changing its fundamentally and still achieve economies of some \$1.25 billion a year. One key element is to raise the price of feed grains closer to the level of wheat to reduce surplus wheat output, stimulate feed grain production and boost meat production. Another element is to tax excess dairy production, which has elicited

enormous protests. Still another proposal would provide subsidies for a limited amount of soybean production.

Soybeans and their oil and meal are the biggest U.S. agricultural exports to the EEC by far, accounting for more than \$1 billion out of last year's \$2.7 billion farm exports to the community. U.S. officials do not consider the proposed soybean aid as important in itself, but they fear that pressure will build up for more action that could eventually cut U.S. export opportunities substantially.

The narrowing of the price gap between wheat and feed grains is more immediately worrisome to Washington, for corn is a big export item that accounted for \$546 million last year. Yet the EEC argues that it cannot depend on U.S. animal feed supplies.

## Sterling Falls to Record Low As Dollar Rallies in Europe

LONDON, Dec. 10 (AP-DJ).—Sterling declined to a record closing low today of \$2.3133, down from the previous low Friday of \$2.3270.

Foreign exchange dealers said

## One Dollar---

LONDON (AP-DJ).—The late or closing interbank rates for the dollar here Dec. 10, 1973

	Today	Prev.	Ch.
Sterling (per \$100)	2,313.33	2,327.00	-13.67
Belg. fr. (A)	48.25	48.15	+0.10
Belg. fr. (B)	48.25	48.05	+0.20
Deutsche mark	2,450.00	2,450.00	+0.00
Danish kron.	8.2258	8.1801	+0.0457
Scandin.	26.98	26.9	+0.08
Fr. fr. (A)	4.71	4.695	+0.015
Fr. fr. (B)	4.71	4.695	+0.015
Guillem.	2,145	2,111	+0.1519
Irish pound	4.39	4.39	+0.00
Lira (B)	892.28	892.5	-0.22
Paeta.	57.10	57.05	+0.05
Schilling	13.62	13.61	+0.01
Sv. kron.	4.62	4.61	+0.01
Swiss franc	2,145	2,111	+0.2027
Yen	250.00	250.00	+0.00

\* Percentage change against the dollar.

lar from central rates set by the 1971 Smithsonian agreement as calculated by Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. The figures are based on currency quotations in New York.

A: Free. B: Commercial.

the Bank of England probably gave sterling some support at different times during the day, but not enough to arrest the downward trend.

The decline against the dollar occurred in the context of the dollar rising against all major European currencies. However, sterling was influenced by pessimistic forecasts for Britain's balance of payments and concern about labor union disruption in key industries such as coal, transportation and electricity.

Among Continental currencies, the guilder was again very weak and had to be supported to keep the rate within its trading band against other jointly floating currencies.

At the end of the day, the dollar was quoted at an average of 2.3170 guilders, up from 2.3085.

The dollar also rose to 2.6450 deutsche marks from 2.6365.

Gold was fixed in London at the afternoon at \$105.50 an ounce, unchanged from the morning, but down from \$107.25 Friday afternoon.

## Fed Seeks to Lighten Credit Needs of Banks

NEW YORK, Dec. 10 (AP-DJ).—An upward move in commercial bank lending rates, which got under way Friday, has been given a downward prod by the Federal Reserve Board.

Following an increase by several major banks—including Chase Manhattan today—to 10 from 9 3/4 percent in their prime, or minimum, lending rates to large corporate customers, the Fed acted to ease the availability of credit by lowering certain reserve requirements.

Meanwhile, the Nixon administration showed its displeasure today with banks which have increased their prime lending rate to 10 percent in recent days. The administration's Committee on Interest and Dividends sent telegrams to seven banks directing them to justify the higher interest rate.

The seven banks are First National City Bank of New York, Bankers Trust, Mellon Bank, Continental Illinois, Marine Midland, Franklin National and Chase.

The Fed's move late Friday caught most bankers by surprise although industry sources earlier had indicated significant disagreement over the appropriateness of the move at 10 percent.

"The move seems aimed at reassuring the (credit) market, which was becoming pretty jittery," said an executive at a major New York bank. "It isn't so much that they are easing, but just giving the market something to tighten (credit supplies) further. It's a cooling-off kind of thing."

The Fed move will, in effect, reduce the cost to banks of a

key source of lendable funds. This, in turn, will reduce pressure for a widespread increase in bank-lending rates, analysts said.

The Fed action entailed reducing its marginal reserve requirement on large denomination certificates of deposit (CDs) to 8 from 11 percent. These CDs represent deposits of \$100,000 or more left with the banks for a specified period of time at a set rate of interest. The outstanding amount of CDs has declined substantially in recent weeks despite sharp increases in the rates banks are willing to pay for these funds.

The action will free about \$76 million in reserves that banks must keep idle at Federal Reserve Banks to support deposits.

The action also affects overseas bank branches, which have been voluntarily holding marginal reserves on large CDs at the Fed's request. These voluntary reserves will be reduced to 3 from 8 percent.

## U.K. to Seek Lower Rates On Euroloans

LONDON, Dec. 10 (REUTERS).—The British government, which has been encouraging public sector bodies to borrow money on the Euromarkets in an effort to beef up the nation's balance of payments, moved today to encourage the borrowers to seek the best possible terms for their foreign loans.

Treasury Minister John Nott said that public sector bodies will henceforth be able to save about 1 percentage point by borrowing Eurodollars, as against a maximum saving until now of half a point. The object of the change is to "provide a more demonstrable and explicit inducement to borrowers to secure the finest possible terms and, following recent changes in interest rates, to maintain the flow of this borrowing."

Until now, U.K. public sector borrowers have been notoriously lax about seeking the best possible terms because the effective rate of interest they paid was set by the high domestic interest rates. The difference between the lower cost of the foreign loan and the rate actually paid by the borrower was pocketed by the Treasury in exchange for its insuring the borrower against any exchange rate losses as the value of sterling moves lower against the dollar or other currencies.

However, the bodies have had to pay an adjustable fee for this foreign exchange cover, which until now has limited to half a point the interest saving in borrowing overseas over borrowing domestically.

Mr. Nott said that, under the new arrangement, borrowers will be permitted to retain a proportion of the difference between the domestic rate and the rate at which they borrow on the Euro-market. "The proportion will be adjusted from time to time as the broad object of maintaining, in present circumstances, an interest benefit of about 1 point."

The change pertains to dollar loans but Mr. Nott said "broadly similar arrangements will apply to approved borrowing in other currencies as appropriate."

## Sheikh Fuels N.Y. Rebound; Dow Up 13.09

### Conciliatory Remarks Reverse Early Loss

NEW YORK, Dec. 10 (REUTERS).—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange rose sharply today after a morning of mixed trading.

The Dow Jones Industrial index gained 13.09 to 851.14. Early in the session it was down about four points.

Volume totaled 182.9 million shares compared to 23.23 million on Friday.

Brokers said traders were discouraged early in the session by the weekend announcement of another 5 percent cut in January of Arab oil output. However, they said that this was largely dispelled later today by conciliatory remarks by Saudi Arabia's Sheikh Ahmad Zaki Yamani on the renewal of oil supplies when an agreement is reached with Israel on captured lands.

The possibility that a recent quarter-point boost in commercial banks' prime interest rate may not stick also helped the market stretch its advance to a third consecutive session.

Borg-Warner gained 1 1/8 to 19; the company said it expects 1973 earnings to climb about 20 percent from last year's level.

American Smelting, which raised its lead price by 2 1/2 cents to 19 cents a pound, rose 1 to 23.

General Motors, the volume leader, climbed 1 5/8 to 49 1/8. Also heavily traded and on the uptick were Ramada Inns, ahead 7/8 to 8, Kennecott Copper, up 1/2 to 39 1/2, and McDonald's, up 7/8 to 54 1/8.

Pan American picked up 1/8 to 4 5/8, although it said it is working on plans to lay off employees due to the fuel shortage.

Polaroid, however, fell 3 1/8 to 76, and heavily traded Goodyear the lost 3/8 to 14 1/8.

Bristol-Myers dipped 3/4 to 51 1/2. The Federal Trade Commission charged that advertisements for spray deodorants manufactured by the firm were deceptive and misleading.

Du Pont and Eastman Kodak, which had been down more than a point in early trading, scored impressive gains. The former rose 3 3/4 to 159, while Kodak added 2 5/8 to 115 5/8.

Glaucous generally were active and ahead. Xerox was up 2 3/4 to 133 1/2, Texas Instruments gained 4 1/4 to 103 1/4 and Johnson & Johnson rose 3 5/8 to 119 1/8.

Prices advanced in relatively light trading on the American Stock Exchange. The index picked up 0.53 to 93.08.

SynTex picked up 3 3/8 to 123 1/2.

On the over-the-counter market, the NASDAQ industrial average rose 1.10 to 85.60.

## Euro Is Worth...

Dec. 10, 1973  
As calculated by the Luxembourg Stock Exchange, the Euro was today worth:

DM	3.1427	Belgian Fr.	48.2046
French Fr.	5.3595	Krone	7.3579
Italian L.	8.5322	Irish L.	8.5322
Lira	74.6722	Sw. Fr.	48.0754
Guilder	3.3468	U.S. \$	1.1629

Investment department

BANQUE DE COMMERCE ET DE FINANCEMENT

BANCOFIN SA

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Calais, France

Geneva, Switzerland

Investment department

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## Japan Aims to Link Aid to Investment Abroad

SEOUL, Dec. 10 (AP-DJ).—

Japanese government is seeking to link its aid to investment abroad



-97-98	Stocks and High, Low, Div in S	P/E	Sis. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Chg%	Net Div
96% 100s. PzBdL 100M	A 113K 102K 106K	24	38%	20%	Esmark 1	.6	161 25	34% 34%
-97-98 <th>Stocks and High, Low, Div in S</th> <th>P/E</th> <th>Sis. 100s.</th> <th>High</th> <th>Low</th> <th>Last</th> <th>Chg%</th> <th>Net Div</th>	Stocks and High, Low, Div in S	P/E	Sis. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Chg%	Net Div
96% 100s. PzBdL 100M	A 113K 102K 106K	24	38%	20%	Esmark 1	.6	161 25	34% 34%

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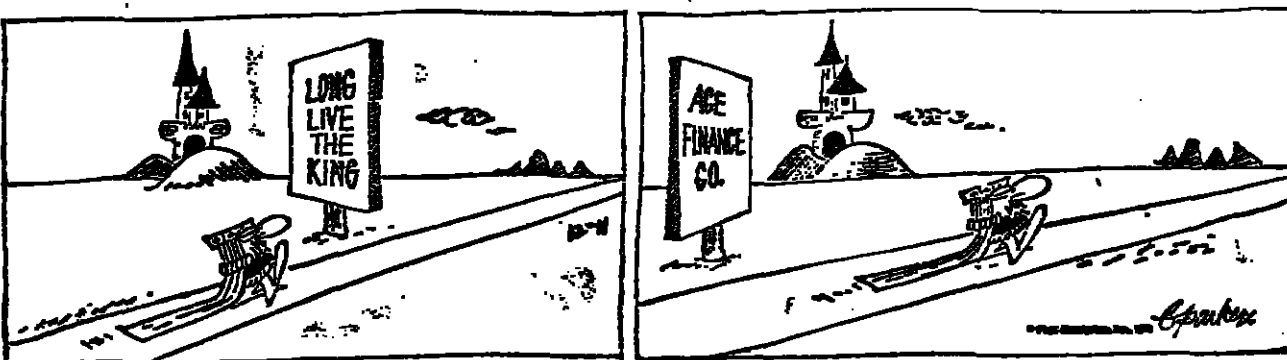
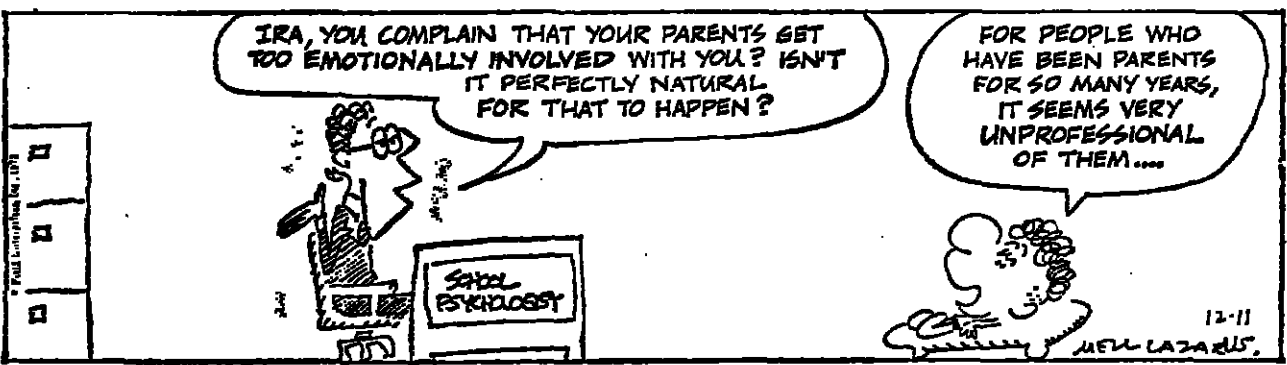
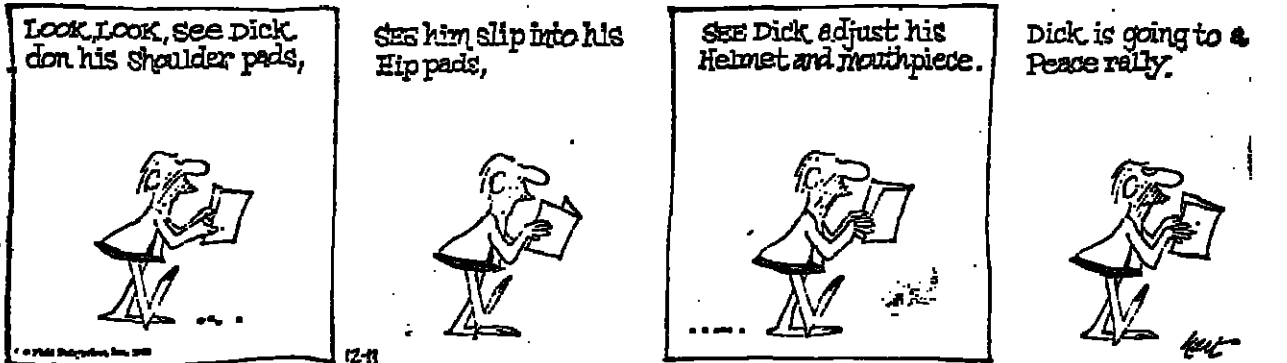
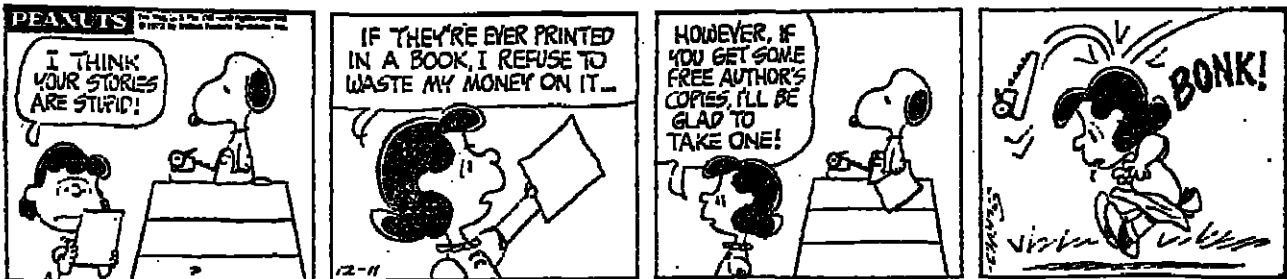








PEANUTS  
B.C.  
LILLABERNER  
BEETLEBAILEY  
MISS PEACH  
BUZSAWYER  
WIZARD OF ID  
REX MORGAN M.D.  
POGO  
RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

In the interesting diagrammed auction, East bid vigorously in hearts and clubs to the three-level. Three hearts would have failed by at least two tricks, but North-South were in no position to double this contract. They persevered to four spades, and East doubled for no very good reason.

The hand was well played by South. He won the opening club lead with dummy's ace and led the heart seven. East put up the king and led his singleton trump, seeking to cut down ruffs in the dummy. This was a fatal error, not because it damaged West's trump—the bidding had marked West with the trump length—but because it set East up for an unusual endplay.

As the term implies, an endplay normally occurs about the ninth or 10th trick. This one occurred at the fifth trick. The declarer won the spade return with dummy's ten, cashed the diamond ace and led the club nine. East won with the king and had to lead in this position:

NORTH (D)  
K 10 5  
7  
A J 8 7 4 3 2  
A 9  
WEST  
J 8 6 3  
10 8 2  
Q 10 9 5  
6 4  
EAST  
9  
A K J 9 6 5  
K  
K J 5 3 2  
SOUTH  
A Q 7 4 2  
Q 4 3  
Q  
Q 10 8 7  
K 5  
J 8 7 4 3 2

North and South were vulnerable. The bidding:  
North East South West  
1 1 1 1  
2 3 3 3  
3 Pass 4 Pass  
Pass Dbl Pass Pass  
Pass Dbl Pass Pass  
West led the club six.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

East was forced to give South some help. In practice, he led the heart ace and South ruffed in dummy. He re-entered his hand with a diamond ruff, cashed the heart queen and led the club queen. West ruffed—it made no difference—and dummy overruffed. A diamond ruff gave South his eighth trick, the ace-queen of spades gave him 10, and the club ten was a loser at the finish.

BOOKS

WAR

Text by Albert R. Leventhal. Illustrated, 252 pp. A Ridge Press Book/Playboy Press. \$16.95.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

WHEN you stop to think about it, war is unthinkable. Yet ours is the first age in which large numbers of people do seem to have stopped to think about it. Though it is by no means unique in the history of the world, it is possible that more people have protested against the Vietnam war than all the wars in the last hundred years put together. This is at least partly a result of the fact that they have seen more of this war, through photographs in newspapers, on television and in magazines. In the matter of death, a picture does indeed seem to be worth a thousand words.

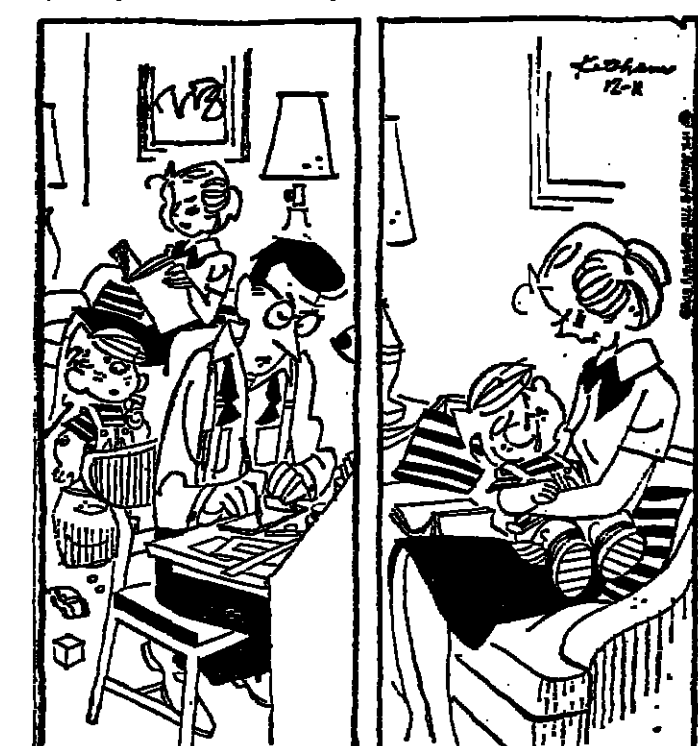
There is an old philosophical conundrum that asks: If you could, by simply pressing a button, cause the death of someone on the other side of the world whom you have never seen, would you do it for a million dollars? The trick is that the destruction is kept abstract, unseen, a fleshless syllable. Mostly, it is possible that more people have protested against the Vietnam war than all the wars in the last hundred years put together. This is at least partly a result of the fact that they have seen more of this war, through photographs in newspapers, on television and in magazines. In the matter of death, a picture does indeed seem to be worth a thousand words.

And now, in "War," Albert Leventhal has conceived the brilliant idea of bringing together some of the most memorable photographs of not one but two wars: from the Crimean conflict in the middle of the last century to Vietnam. He begins with the Crimean because it was the first war to be thoroughly documented by the camera. Working with primitive equipment, under extremely difficult conditions, the photographer Roger Fenton produced one of the most haunting pictures in this whole book. It is of a desolate, empty gully pumpled with hundreds of cannonballs that had missed their target. A more eloquent metaphor can hardly be imagined. The cannonball is such a surrealistic object: it is as if each side were firing their iron heads at each other.

Mr. Leventhal is wise enough not to pile his book high with bodies, because he knows that too many of these will send the reader's mind into shock and he would rather have it stay with him. He wants to show us, for example, the expression of proud stupidity on the face of a "fighting man." Or the blank, "disciplined" look—like a desperate sleepwalker—of a soldier whose humanity has been canceled out by conditioning. Another of the best pictures in "War" is of a huge bomb crater somewhere in Vietnam. At the bottom of the crater is a puddle of muddy water and a single soldier, stripped to the waist and poised at the edge, about to examine his face, drink, wash, or drown himself in it.

As a context for the photographs, the author has wryly recapitulated the origins, progress, conclusion and results of each war. His dominant motif is Bar-

DENNIS THE MENACE



"WE CAN'T AFFORD CHRISTMAS THIS YEAR!" "WHAT'S A FIGGER OF SPEECH?"

**JUMBLE**—that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

THOAL  
KETOS  
YENKOD  
HAWLIE

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here: AN

Saturday's Jumbles: PARCH DALLY PERSON AVEGE  
Answers: A convenient hat for golf—A "HANDY CAP"

CROSSWORD

By Will

ACROSS

1 Strike out  
5 Poultry man  
12 Ocean fish  
14 Lettuce  
15 Geometry pioneer  
16 Copied  
18 "not what you..."  
19 E.L. Lueven  
21 College league  
22 Damsel  
24 Equine colors  
25 Machine gun  
26 Reptile of S. A.  
28 Outs' partners  
29 Gaggle members  
30 Symbol of happiness  
32 Time period  
33 Of a nasal wall  
34 Mac's relative  
36 U. S. humorist  
39 Rental item on the links  
40 "Street"  
43 Family member  
44 Lion's master  
45 Musical finale  
46 — Arenas

48 Filament Suffix  
49 Vedic deity  
50 "Banks for Tabby"  
52 "Friend or..."  
53 Quail  
55 Hildebrand  
57 Flooding one  
58 Eye parts  
59 Supply ships  
60 Greenland base

DOWN

1 Marx Brothers film  
2 Goethe's  
3 König  
3 Body, in Dresden  
4 Kind of statesman  
5 Bandit  
6 "Rise and Fall"  
7 Ludwig et al.  
8 Consumer  
9 Across: Prefix  
10 Complete  
11 Does a nautical job  
12 Oceanographers' vessels

13 Famous character  
17 Unit of force  
18 Bête's color  
20 Czech comic  
25 Stutz model  
27 Tolerate  
29 Skin job  
31 Word on a French map  
32 Electric  
34 "Good-bye" composer  
35 Angler's go  
36 Sandy  
37 Mulberry at Orchard  
38 Cotton wool  
40 Sore member  
41 Mike Doug has one  
42 Fit for  
43 Owner of a famous mine  
46 Satchel's baseball  
47 Teacher's  
50 Not cash  
51 Tallow ingredient  
54 Overcome  
56 Cell consti

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